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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Shows Front to Crime

World Police Learn Methods

Henderson Hails Disarming

American Retail Cuts Hours

Mr. Gandhi Goes Back to Jail

Irish State Takes Foe Pistols

THE International Association of Police Chiefs meeting in Chicago hears details of the most vigorous drive ever made against organized crime. J. Edgar Hoover, head of investigations for the U. S. Department of Justice, says there must be refusal by business men to comply with demands of racketeers, less sentimentality in dealing with criminals, a far stricter keeping of habitual criminals where they belong behind prison bars, measures making it difficult for criminals to obtain arms, better pay and securer jobs for deserving policemen, better teamwork among law-enforcing agencies. The new motto is—The criminal can be stopped, so stop him.

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¶ Mr. Hoover stresses the new daring and defiance on the part of organized crime. It must be met by greater coöperation, more relentless pursuit, more certain punishment. In line with this, Governor Lehman asks the New York Legislature to make kidnaping punishable by death or life imprisonment. He wants paying ransom made a felony. Racketeers must be resisted, even by families of kidnaped victims. All persons abducted since the Lindbergh baby, including Charles F. Urschel, rich Oklahoma oil man, have been returned, but several ransoms are still unretrieved—The police seem finally ready to do a great job, if they get the people's help.

* * *

¶ European nations are in "real agreement" on 12 of the 14 questions left open at Geneva. Arthur Henderson, president of the Disarmament Conference, after visiting each capital with his individual plea, surprises Europe with this declaration. The questions include non-recourse to force, two European or universal pacts, definite aggression, control of armaments, sanctions, air bombing, military and naval aviation, abolition of aggressive land arms, period for arms destruction, size of tanks and artillery, training of effectives, size of colonial forces, budget limitations, private arms trade. Henderson will try for quick passage in September—What nation will openly oppose?

* * *

¶ American retailers go on the Recovery Administration's shortened week. Agreements signed by nine retail groups are expected to restore 1,100,000 persons to jobs, with annual purchasing power of $9,000,000. Grocers, food stores and druggists may work 48 hours; all others, 40 hours or 35. The steel industry withdraws the open shop clause in its code, but yields nothing to union labor on the closed shop issue. Southern iron and steel producers raise wage proposals. Employers are signing the acceptance forms in uncounted thousands. Donald Richberg, counsel to the Recovery Administration, is outspoken—He says the long-discussed "revolution" is under way.

* * *

¶ India nips Mahatma Gandhi's new individual disobedience campaign at the start. Gandhi, his wife, his secretary and 32 devotees are arrested by civil authorities under the Emergency Power Act. A parade to invite participation of villages by Gandhi is prevented, thus there is no evidence to prove whether he would again be followed. Many leaders in the native congress had repudiated his plan and declared in favor of accepting the Constitution. Mr. Gandhi issues a statement—He says rule by ordinance does not mean peace in India.

* * *

¶ The Irish Free State sees a political storm break when the Government undertakes to disarm its opponents. Demand has been made for their revolvers on members of the newly formed National Guard, or Blue Shirts, led by Con O'Duffy, most of whom fought against Eamon de Valera in the civil war. Ernest Blythe, former Finance Minister, and some other former ministers whose weapons are demanded by detectives refuse on the ground that the arms are needed for their protection. The Blue Shirts declare they are being put at the mercy of their enemies, who remain armed—If all revolvers were at the bottom of the sea, wouldn't the world be better off?

* * *

¶ Turkey imports American experts to help push it to an economic rebirth. Matthew Van Sicklen is exploring for gold around Mt. Ararat. Sidney Paige is hunting oil at Mardine. Charles E. Bell is analyzing Turkish railroads and will propose reforms. Wallace Clark, studying the state monopolies of tobacco, alcohol and salt, urges American advertising methods. Walker D. Hines is to make a general economic survey. Former American Minister Joseph C. Grew called Turkey under Mustapha Kemal the most swiftly developing republic in Europe, and Kemal apparently means to hold the pace—Old-time Turks, revisiting the homeland, have to get a guide.

Tightens Purse Strings On Public Works Fund

Drawn by Cecil Thomson for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Harold L. Ickes

Ickes Rises Fast To Key Position In Public Works

Roosevelt's High Appraisal of Interior Secretary Shown in Move

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—One of the really big surprises in the Roosevelt Administration has been the emergence of Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, as public works Tsar in the Cabinet.

This erstwhile insurgent Republican, who managed the presidential campaigns in his home state of Illinois for such men as Theodore Roosevelt, Charles E. Hughes and Hiram Johnson, has been chosen for the job of distributing the $3,300,000,000 of public works money by the Democratic Administration.

It is the task of Mr. Ickes to see that this money is spent wisely. In forthright statements he has announced that it will not be allocated on the basis of first-come-first-served, that this is not a "grab-bag," and that merit, hot political pressure, will be the controlling factor.

He is carrying out the desire of Mr. Roosevelt, expressed in his recent radio speech, of avoiding the very "smell" of the pork barrel. The selection of Mr. Ickes for the monumental task, which he will carry forward in addition to his duties as head of the Interior Department, is a tribute to his integrity as well as

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Full Dictatorship Granted to Hitler By Latest Edict

Cabinet Can Now Enact Laws Without Action of the Reichstag

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 1—The dictatorship of Chancellor Adolf Hitler has now become a legal as well as an actual fact as the result of a bill just promulgated here. From today the preamble of new German laws will state, "The Reich's Government (not the Reichstag as heretofore) has enacted the following laws."

New measures become valid the day following publication, not 14 days later as hitherto. Even in the case of treaties with foreign powers coöperation of Reichstag is now unnecessary.

The first practical consequence of this latter change is that the Reich's concordat recently concluded with the Vatican is ratified automatically by approval of the Reich's cabinet.

New regulations controlling information given by Ministers of the Government to the press are also in force today. Hitherto the regulation was that all information for the press must pass through the official press department. In the future any interview granted by a Reich's minister, especially if of a political nature, must be known to the Government before it is issued by the press department.

Meanwhile arrests of Communists, Marxists and other enemies of the national state—whose special aim is declared to be to seek to create misunderstanding among certain National Socialist organizations within Germany and to spread beyond frontiers undue descriptions of events here—continue to be reported in various parts of Germany.

News of the unearthing of a secret Communist organization in Westphalia is published. Reports of arrests come also from Breslau and Leipzig. Communists, according to findings of special secret police who have been concentrating upon antinational activities during the past four months, cannot now be described as a danger to the state. Nevertheless the work of rooting out Communism is not yet completed, and the general public is asked to coöperate by informing the authorities whenever their suspicions are aroused by untoward incidents in public places.

German refugees who have left this country for political reasons constitute, according to investigations, only 10 per cent of total migrants. More than 40,000 have migrated, according to this report, of whom 30,000 are in France, 8000 in Holland, 3000 in Czechoslovakia, and 2000 in Switzerland.

A number of leading officials in the Reich's radio company (which is a state undertaking in Germany) have been relieved of their posts by power granted under a special law.

Roosevelt Greets Police Officials of World

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Acme P. & A.

President at White House Hears Plan for International Police Force

Million Jobs Made At Once By Retailers

Agreement on Code Means $900,000,000 Annual New Income

Takes in Many Lines

Affects 5,000,000 Employees, 2,000,000 Stores—Steel Men Evade Squabble

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 — Special agreements signed overnight with nine of the largest retail groups of the country between Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, are expected to restore 1,100,000 persons to work immediately and to increase mass purchasing power by $900,000,000 annually.

The development permits the majority of 2,000,000 retail stores in the United States to display the "Blue Eagle" immediately, as a symbol of compliance with minimum wage and maximum working hours governing their 5,000,000 employees. The event coincided with the official start of the recovery campaign, set for Aug. 1, and a fair proportion of advertisements appearing in the daily press carried the "Blue Eagle" insignia.

The Johnson administration, however, urged the public to wait for a few days longer before exerting buying pressure on shops or factories not yet displaying the symbol of the campaign, for unavoidable delays have occurred which have prevented distribution as rapidly as was hoped. Sympathetic treatment of small shops employing only one or two workers where it is particularly difficult at first to adjust working conditions to the minimum N. R. A. requirements, was also asked.

Iron Fist Shown

The iron fist in the velvet glove was displayed, however, simultaneously with this word of caution by a radio speech of Mr. Donald R. Richberg, general counsel of the recovery administration, who proposed a war on "slackers" as soon as the N. R. A. machine really gets under way. He urged citizens everywhere "to wage a war against selfishness and greed that corrupts the individual and destroys the nation."

He added that he wondered how many of the more fortunate people of "this country understand that the long-discussed revolution is actually under way in the United States."

The retail agreements include department stores, druggists, grocers, clothiers, dry goods, hardware, furniture, mail order and food stores. They are not "codes" in the strict sense, but represent intermediate agreements that will take effect until formal codes for the industries have been approved. They present the novelty of permitting a 48-hour week for retail grocers, druggists and food stores, which is a modification to the general 40-hour week order.

Steel Problem Unsettled

Although the iron and steel institute withdrew its "open shop" clause at the hearing on its code yesterday, subsequent testimony showed that operators and employees were still far apart on wages and hours. The institute during the course of the day likewise announced that its southern group of members had agreed to raise wages over those first proposed in the code.

These various concessions failed to satisfy either Mr. William Green, head of the A. F. of L., or Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. The institute proposed a 40-hour working week; Miss Perkins urged a 36-hour week; Mr. Green demanded a 30-hour week. Criticism of the proposed wages followed in about that order.

Numerous other developments marked the official start of the campaign.

Mr. James A. Moffett, resigned Standard Oil vice-president, was named a member of General Johnson's industrial advisory board of nine.

Postmasters all over the country reported tens of thousands of employers signing the acceptance forms which entitles them to the N. R. A. insignia.

The public for the first time saw the "Blue Eagle" displayed in shops and noticed it conspicuously printed in the metropolitan papers in individual advertisements. Before the week is out it is forecast that hardly an advertisement will appear which does not carry the symbol.

Labor Head Acts To Check Unfair Surety Practice

Massachusetts Compensation Schemes Said to Be Hurting Workers

Massachusetts workers thrown out of jobs before their pensioning time! Massachusetts workers ejected from their benches, not because they are poor workers, but because they are poor risks for insurance companies, designed to protect them! For years factory doors have closed behind unhappy men who have reached the so-called "tragic deadline of 45."

But at last the sound of those closing doors has been heard in Washington as well as in the homes of the workers.

Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, has written to the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, declaring her intention to devise a plan that may have far-reaching effects in the operation of state compensation systems and in the protection of the workers.

Massachusetts insurance companies that administer workmen's insurance against industrial accidents are accused of precipitating the wholesale discharge of workers as soon as they become "bad risks." These discharges are indirectly forced, Mr. Robert Watt, secretary of the state labor body declares, by the innocent-appearing expedient of raising rates so high that they are prohibitive for employers hiring "bad risks."

Specific Case

A case illustrative of this practice that has precipitated the appointment of a commission in the State to study the whole functioning of the compensation system, is the case of 42 Taunton granite quarry workers, discharged because, according to labor leaders, insurance interests X-rayed them and found traces of silicosis. The insurance company covering the employer's liability for these men, announced it would terminate its policy. The policy was extended only after the men X-rayed were discharged. These men, with the exception of two, who have won their cases for compensation before the State arbitration board, are ruthlessly thrown out of work because they succumbed to the hazards of their job.

Not only is such action grossly unjust to the discharged workers, Mr. Watt declared, but it has made other workers in foundaries and quarries "disease conscious," and thus made actually more susceptible to the disease by the creation of fear in their thoughts, he said.

Labor's representatives are militantly soliciting state operation of the Massachusetts machinery of compensation. The State is supporting inspectors and an arbitration board, and thereby practically finances the overhead of the system. Why should the State assume this burden and then turn the collection of premiums over to the insurance companies, Labor asks.

Labor asserts the Taunton incident has merely focused attention on a system permeated with abuses. Mr. Wall estimates that 25 per cent of the workers are being mulcted of compensation to which they have legitimate claims. Figures at the labor headquarters place Massa-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Federal Analyst of Crime Urges Less Sentimentality In Dealing With Criminals

Entire Country Aroused Demands Kidnapings Be Stamped Out

Victims of all recent kidnapings were safe with their families today, including Mr. Charles F. Urschel of Oklahoma City, who was released at midnight last night, but the abductors in at least two of eight major cases have not been captured and ransom moneys must yet be retrieved.

Led by President Roosevelt, who opened a special inquiry in a conference today with Prof. Raymond Moley, at Hyde Park, the nation continues its determined campaign to defeat the efforts of an organized criminal minority.

The return of Mr. Urschel followed closely that of Mr. John J. O'Connell of Albany, N. Y., Sunday. Meanwhile apprehension of those responsible for Mr. O'Connell's abduction, and the recovery of the $40,000 ransom paid, is said to be expected by officials within a week.

A more severe penalty may await the O'Connell kidnapers for Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has asked the New York Legislature to follow the lead of several other states and provide capital punishment for abductors in some instances and life imprisonment in others.

General activities against gangsters and racketeers today included the hearing of evidence by a federal grand jury in Chicago of charges of wholesale "doping" of race horses as 22 witnesses appeared, the Associated Press says.

Four more men also were arrested in Chicago on indictments charging extortion and restraint of trade, bringing to 13 the number so far taken into custody since the grand jury indicted 24 on this count last Friday.

In Massachusetts a newly appointed crime commission met to begin its work of investigation, and a grand jury inquiry of alleged graft and corruption in Everett proceeded, further involving racketeers of the metropolitan Boston district.

Governor Lehman Asks That Kidnapers Suffer The Supreme Penalty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1—There will come before the Assembly today for enactment a measure providing for capital punishment for kidnaping, following the introduction in the Senate last night of an identical bill. Quick action is expected in both houses.

The measure has the backing of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, who, in a special message to the extraordinary session of the Legislature last night, urged drastic measures to put down the kidnaping racket.

His specific recommendations were for:

"First—legislation making it a felony to agree to or to pay a ran-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Williamsburg Pays Tribute to Capitol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Aug. 1—Today is the anniversary of an important event in Williamsburg, in Virginia and in American history.

The near-completion of the restored "Capitol" of Colonial Williamsburg recalls the meeting of Virginia's First Revolutionary Convention in this city on Aug. 1, 1774, when that body elected seven delegates to the First Continental Congress. At that time it sat in the second, or rebuilt, Capitol erected after the fire of 1747 destroyed the first, or original state house built here from 1701 to 1705.

This first convention also recalls the part George Washington played here in the drama of this opening Virginia scene in the Revolution. Washington was one of the delegates chosen for the Congress in Philadelphia. Lord Dunmore had dissolved the House of Burgesses on May 25, but Washington remained in Williamsburg until June 18. On July 14, he was again elected Burgess from Fairfax County.

Tells Police Officials Better Teamwork Needed for Enforcement

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 1—Better teamwork among law enforcing agencies was urged here yesterday before the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the International Association for Identification, by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, director of the bureau of investigation of the United States Department of Justice, as part of a ten-point program for combatting crime.

Mr. Hoover, whose message was read by Mr. J. S. Egan, chief inspector of the bureau, called for:

Less sentimentality in dealing with confirmed criminals.

Greater willingness to keep habitual criminals in prison after they have been sent there.

Refusal of business men to comply with racketeers' demands.

Greater freedom for the police from political influence.

Better pay for the police.

More secure tenure of service for policemen.

Adequate and modern arming of law enforcement officers.

Further steps to make it more difficult for criminals to obtain firearms.

Better teamwork among the law enforcing agencies.

Coöperation between local and federal officials in checking kidnaping.

Police Radio Use Mounts

Use of the radio by police departments in running down crime has had an astonishing growth the last year, it was reported by the committee on police radio of the Police Chiefs' Association. Lieut. Donald S. Leonard of the Michigan state police, chairman of the committee, related that the number of people served by radio-equipped police departments had increased 16,000,000 in the last year.

The number of police cars using radio jumped 2000 in this period. There are now 39,500,000 people served and 3415 squad cars in use. The number of police departments operating or preparing to utilize radio numbers 125.

"There is a growing defiance of constituted police authorities and a flagrant disregard and apparent contempt for police power on the part of the gangster element," said Mr. Hoover in his paper. Tied up in Washington by a reorganization of the investigating work of the Federal Government, Mr. Hoover delegated the reading of his address to Mr. Egan.

"Too many habitual criminals are at liberty," continued Mr. Hoover. "They were legally placed at large after having been committed to a penal institution either for life or for large periods of time, following hazardous duties performed by our peace officers.

Prison, Place for Criminals

"First offenders or those who indicate some measure or possibility of reformation, should, of course, receive proper consideration.

"But there is not a person present who cannot recall scores of habitual criminals who were not forced to

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Things Present

Interested in staging a puppet show? Read about the costuming, stringing, and manipulating of marionettes on the Progress in Education page.

Have you ever wished that you could store up the fragrance of summer? There is a practical article on the subject on the Home Building and Gardening page.

Odell Shepard is back on the Home Forum page—this time in verse.

And Things to Come

The series "The Baby's First Year" begins tomorrow. Look for articles each week on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Wednesday also brings Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Come Play, and another adventure with Boston's illustrious squirrel, Roger P. Scroggins.

Japan Presents Largest Estimate In Naval History

Army Also Demands Record Appropriations for 1934-1935

TOKYO, Aug. 1 (AP)—The largest naval estimates in Japan's history were presented to the Finance Ministry today by the navy ministry for inclusion in the empire 1934-35 budget, which now is being drafted, it was learned authoritatively.

Included are 180,000,000 yen (currently $50,000,000) for new construction and 75,000,000 ($21,000,000) for the modernization of capital ships.

For the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1934, the navy is demanding a total of 680,000,000 yen ($190,400,000), exceeding by 30 per cent the largest previous estimates, those of 1921-22 prior to the Washington Conference when Japan strained her resources to compete with the United States and Great Britain in the capital ships race.

Japanese and non-Japanese authorities judged that of the three primary motivating influences the most immediate is the Roosevelt Administration's navy-building program.

The army likewise is demanding record appropriations for 1934-35. It was authoritatively reported that the army wants 560,000,000 yen ($156,800,000), insuring that the current record budget of 2,300,000,000 yen ($644,000,000), with a deficit of 1,000,000,000 yen ($280,000,000), will be surpassed.

The finance ministry hoped that the 1934-35 budget would not exceed the current one, but without unexpected drastic slashing of the army and navy estimates this appeared impossible.

Japan Mobilizes Fleet

TOKYO, Aug. 1 (AP)—The combined Japanese fleet steamed southward today to prepare for maneuvers in which a major problem will be a battle with a hypothetical enemy in the tropical Pacific. The Emperor himself personally will supervise the tests, which are to begin about Aug. 15 several hundred miles southeast of Tokyo. Another outstanding event will be a four-day sham defense of the Tokyo district against an aerial attack from sea, beginning Aug. 9.

New York Acclaims Heroic Achievement Of Flying Mollisons

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—New York took Amy and Jim Mollison to its heart today in a welcome vigorous enough to dispel any suggestion that enthusiasm of the public over successful transatlantic flights was waning.

The ceremonies at City Hall this noon, acclaiming Captain and Mrs. Mollison's brave 39-hour flight from Wales to Stratford, Conn., took on the atmosphere of an international celebration with the presence of many distinguished British guests and the frequent references the speakers made to the rejoicing with which the people of the United States and of the British Empire heralded the exploit.

Lauding the British aviators for their accomplishments in "writing brilliant chapters in the history of aviation which has captured the admiration of the world," Mayor O'Brien told them he was delighted it had fallen to his lot as Mayor of the city to present them with gold medals commemorating their latest achievement.

The "marvelous" reception which the City of New York gave her today was the most thrilling experience of her career, Mrs. Mollison declared. Her husband, for whom today's welcome was the second experience of its kind, stepped to the microphone immediately after Mrs. Mollison finished speaking and spoke a few sentences of appreciation and gratitude for the honors which were accorded to them.

Mr. Arthur Wiggin, representing Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, made a short address. Among the other guests were Mr. Gerald Shepherd, Acting British Consul-General in New York City, and various representatives of the British Dominions in many parts of the world.

Russia Building Union of Slavs

* * *

Pacts of Nonaggression Link Nations Which Cover Major Portion of Europe

* * *

By Sisley Huddleston

Special European Correspondence

PARIS—Before the World War Russia dreamed of a great Slav union in Europe. Now it appears to be in process of realizing its dream.

The Russian Foreign Commissar, Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, has certainly won a good many diplomatic triumphs in the past year or two, and while he has, despite setbacks, improved the relations with some of the Western nations, and has increased the prestige of his country, the boldest stroke is that of concluding a pact of non-aggression with the Slav nations of Europe and of other countries which are more or less loosely connected with the Slav system.

The tentative association of Germany and Russia which was begun at Rapallo was extremely useful at the time, but with the Hitlerites in power the association is badly strained. Besides, Russia has developed other ambitions.

The Slavs number more than a third of the population of Europe. They include the vast population of Russia itself. They embrace the Poles and Czechs and the Slovaks. They take in the Serbs, the Croats, and the Slovenes. To them must be added the Bulgarians.

Although each of the Slav nations has an ancient literature of its own, the various countries have nevertheless preserved many common linguistic traits, which, as President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia has pointed out, serve as natural links to bind them together. Geographically, the Roumanians and the Magyars separate the northern Slavs from the southern Slavs; but the Roumanians have for political purposes joined up with the Slavs of the Little Entente and there are no real barriers of a geographical kind to a great union.

The interests of the different sections, since they have been established as separate nations, often run on divergent lines, and indeed there has been considerable suspicion and even antagonism between the Little Entente and the Soviet.

It is therefore all the more notable that by this Pact the relations of the peoples of eastern and southeastern Europe are transformed. Incidentally, it was France that made the change possible, when it not only signed a pact with the Soviet, but induced Poland to make its peace with its great northern neighbor. That was the beginning of a development which may have incalculable consequences.

Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, though possessing the instinct of Slav solidarity, were troubled by the political and social problems aroused by Bolshevism. They have therefore been guarded hitherto in their relations with Russia.

One of the real difficulties of the Little Entente has been the territorial dispute over Bessarabia between Russia and Roumania, which is a non-Slav country. Roumania belongs to the Little Entente, but neither Czechoslovakia nor Yugoslavia could contemplate a conflict with Russia on account of Bessarabia. Nor could they contemplate a Europe in which France would be on one side and Russia on the other.

The present pact seems to solve these difficulties. It is of course not confined to Russia and the Little Entente. It extends from the Baltic States to Afghanistan. But its greatest significance lies in the new unity which it brings to the Slav peoples. It strengthens the Little Entente by giving them a common policy and is seems to assure them far greater security. Obviously, if it has any force, it must imply an all-round juridical recognition.

We are a long way from the complete realization of the ambition of a Slav union, but recent events have at least brought such a union into the domain of an eventual practical possibility.

Fossil Plants 200,000,000 Years Old Discovered by Sydney Geologists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Six species of fossil plants new to natural science have been discovered during laboratory analysis at Sydney University. The find is described as the most important contribution to paleo-botanical knowledge of the Sydney regions since 1925.

Growing approximately 200,000,000 years ago the plants have been preserved in a fossilized form in the rocks in the Narrabeen and Avalon districts on the north side of the harbor. To the unitiated they are just plants painted in black on ordinary rock. Some, exceptionally fine specimens, can be lifted off, paper thin.

Æons ago these plants were washed out of their earth by a rainstorm down into a bed of mud. Century by century they were buried deeper and, with no air to allow decay, with tremendous pressure and the accompanying heat, they were carbonized and crushed to the thinness of a stain. Members of the Students' Geological Society recently unearthed specimens which were handed to Mr. Alan Burgess, a lecturer in botany at the university. He has found that though they belong to well-known genera there are six species of which no other example has been found by natural scientists in any other part of the world. Their cell formation proves that they are of a genera which grew at some time in America as well as Europe.

When classification is completed duplicate specimens are to be sent to Cambridge University, or to the British Museum, and to Professor Seward, the world authority on the subject.

Quick Support Given By Pacific Northwest To Recovery Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Not since the World War has the Pacific northwest responded with such immediate, unanimous and enthusiastic action as in its acceptance of President Roosevelt's National Recovery Act.

Not only the patriotic expression in large meetings, pledges, speeches, and telegrams, but an earnest getting down to business to work out the plan was evident.

"This campaign will be no more ballyhoo," Cassius E. Gates, president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce declared: "The President's reemployment agreements are not simple. We intend to carry out a comprehensive public program of explanation and education, to reach every individual in Seattle."

In Portland where 4000 employees met not only were plans laid for sup-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Gandhi Arrested With His Wife And Many Followers

British Forestall Plan to Start New Disobedience Movement

AHMEDABAD, India, Aug. 1 (AP)—Civil authorities, forestalling the intention of the Mahatma Gandhi to lead a march of followers inaugurating a new disobedience movement, early today arrested the Indian leader, his wife, his secretary and 32 followers from his Ashram, or College of Devotees, at Sabarmati.

The arrests were made at 1:40 a. m. under the Emergency Power Act at the bungalow of the Mahatma's host, Seth Ranchood-Dass, a wealthy mill owner.

Announcement that Gandhi planned a new disobedience campaign in which individual acts would replace the mass campaign heretofore practiced was made yesterday.

According to the plan Gandhi was to disband the Ashram and with the 32 members of the college, his wife, the secretary, Mahadev Desai, and 15 women, start a parade to the village Ras in Kaira District. There the villages were to be invited to join the new movement. In the event of the arrest of Gandhi the members of the Ashram were to continue the march.

After affectionate farewells the prisoners were taken away, the Mahatma in one direction and his wife and the secretary in another. The destinations of the prisoners were not immediately determined.

Commenting upon the discontinuance of the Ashram several hours before his arrest, Gandhi said such action was necessary because it was the most precious thing in existence to him. It therefore was the duty of him and his Ashram followers to make a sacrifice before embarking upon a new adventure inasmuch as hundreds of thousands have lost all in the struggle for Indian independence.

He also issued a statement directed both to the British people and to the members of the Indian National Congress.

"If you want peace in India," said the section addressed to the British, "rule by ordinance is not the way. The Congress way is the only way. I say this as a friend of the English people. Some of you may regard me as an enemy, but I prophesy that the mists will roll away, and you will admit my claim.

"If the program is zealously worked out," the part of the statement addressed to the party declared, "the Congress will become more powerful than ever."

Gandhi recently was authorized by the Congress Party to treat with Lord Willingdon, the Viceroy, with a view to making peace. The Viceroy, however, refused a request for an interview unless the passive resistance campaign were suspended unconditionally.

Small Fall Hats Forecast As Film Stars Go Hatless

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Aug. 1 (AP)—The movie stars' hats this autumn are likely to be small and flat. Many of them will be in velvet and many in felt. That is good news to felt lovers, since the latter material, says Lilyan Tashman, was not in great favor last season.

Miss Tashman predicts berets will be popular. "They will be larger berets, the kind you can pull into the shape of your head," she says. "They will be smart looking and not necessarily of a strictly sports type."

With all the sudden interest of Hollywood in fall hats, many notables are seen about town minus headgear. Peggy Fears, New York producer visiting here, was seen in a gay white outfit, but she was hatless. Lillian Harvey went to luncheon in a blue and white crepe dress, with no hat covering her wavy hair.

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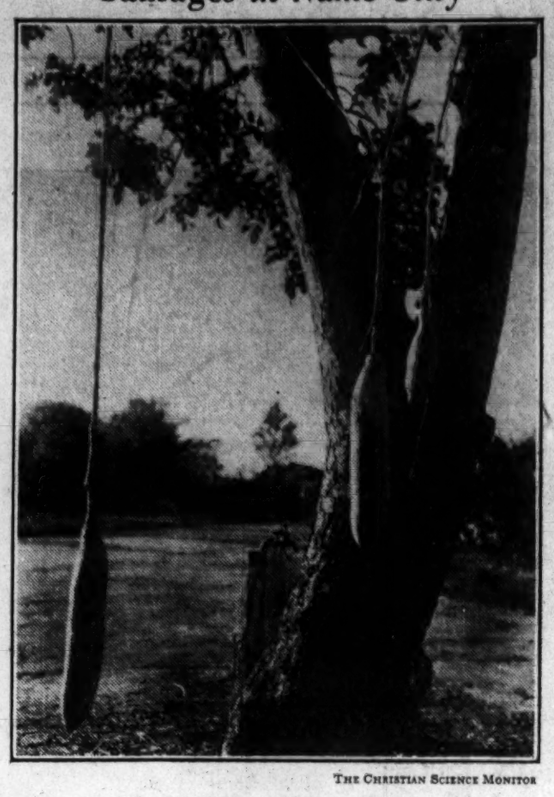

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AFRICAN TREE THRIVES IN FLORIDA

Blossoms and Fruit of the Kigelia Pinnata Flourish at the Same Time, But the Flowers Are Open Only After Sunset.

Florida Tourists Find Rare Sight In Sausage Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Among the unusual trees that have been imported into Florida from the far corners of the globe, the sausage tree (Kigelia Pinnata) from Africa, is one of the strangest.

Introduced by Dr. David Fairchild about 1905, the sausage tree which flourishes in its native land around Lake Victoria, proved adaptable to Florida conditions, and a few estates here have cultivated fine, big trees which bear literally tons of "sausages."

Near Coconut Grove one of these trees now stands near a new highway. It is drawing tourists from many states who come to see the enormous fruits, many weighing between 15 and 20 pounds, which hang on long stems from the high branches and nearly touch the ground. The "sausages" are not edible, but are valued for their seeds, the tree being a rapid grower and a good tropical shade tree.

Hardly less striking than the fruit is the blossom of this strange tree. The flowers are a rich wine red with golden stamens. The large cup-shaped flowers open only after sunset, remaining tightly closed all day. About dusk the tree is at its best when the flowers begin to open and show their beauty mingled with the great fruits, for both flowers and fruit flourish at the same time, as is usual with many tropical trees.

Entire Nation Moves To Halt Kidnapings

(Continued from Page 1)

som or to negotiate for the payment thereof or to participate in such negotiations.

"Second—legislation making it a felony to refuse to properly constituted authorities any information concerning the crime or the whereabouts of the kidnaper or the kidnaped persons or willfully to give false information relative thereto.

"Third—legislation providing that no person shall be excused from giving testimony before any court on the ground that he thereby tends to convict himself of a crime upon the understanding, of course, that no such person shall be prosecuted on the basis of any testimony so given.

"Fourth — legislation requiring prosecuting officers to bring indicted persons to a speedy trial and shortening the time within which an appeal must be heard by granting a mandatory preference in the appellate courts.

"Fifth—legislation increasing the penalty on conviction of the crime of kidnaping. The present penalty is a sentence of from 10 to 15 years of imprisonment. The minimum sentence is too mild to be effective and is inadequate punishment for so dastardly a crime. I recommend that where the kidnaped person has not been returned alive before the commencement of the trial, punishment be, at the discretion of the jury, either death or imprisonment from 20 years to life."

Charles F. Urschel Home Silent as to His Abductors

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 1 (AP)—Mr. Charles F. Urschel, kidnaped millionaire, came home today—unharmed and silent.

He strode out of the rain across his threshold at the stroke of midnight, ending nine days as the hostage of kidnapers whose swarthy machine-gun men rushed him from a bridge game in his mansion the night of July 22.

Then, with but brief greetings for a wildly jubilant family, he went to bed—"in good health but very tired."

With that word and little else, the Urschels and their strategists sealed their lips. A statement was promised later today—but for the time being almost every question was turned away.

Acting swiftly, 10 operatives of the Federal Government and every available police investigator swung back into the manhunt. For a week they had shunned the house in deference to Mrs. Urschel's plea that nothing be done to delay the kidnapers' demand.

Through Mr. Arthur Seeligson, head of the Urschel council, it became fairly well established the oil man came home in a rented car after a two-hour trip; that Urschel himself did not know where he was held captive; that the size of the ransom, assuming there was a ransom, was "a family matter."

Illinois Holds Four Men On Racketeering Charges

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (AP)—Four men whom the State accuses of being implicated in rackets and a reign of terrorism to the hindrance of trade were in custody at the detective bureau today four hours after their arrest at Brown's Lake, near Burlington, Wis.

The men with 20 others were named in a blanket indictment by the grand jury last week aimed as a blow to racketeering. After waving extradition the quartet was hurried back to Chicago by state police who made the arrest.

After being questioned by Mr. Thomas J. Courtney, state's attorney, later today they will be remanded to the county jail until bail is arranged.

They are: Charles Goldstein, business agent of the Laundry & Dye House Drivers' Union; James P. Gorman, president of the Retail Cleaners & Dyers' Union; Al Boris, president of the Inside Laundry Workers' Union, and Ben Abrams, business agent of the Inside Dye-House Helpers' Union.

Apprehension of the four brought the total arrests made since the indictment of the 24 alleged conspirators to 13. Eleven have not yet given bond.

Have No Fear of Prison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 1—Kidnapers have no fear of penitentiaries, in the opinion of Mr. Roy McKittrick, attorney general of Missouri, an opinion vigorously expressed here recently when the state's legal representative hastened to congratulate the Jackson County jury which found Walter McGee guilty of kidnaping Miss Mary McElroy and assessed the supreme penalty.

Mr. McKittrick, who will prosecute for the State if the McGee defense appeals to the State Supreme Court, feels strongly that the capital penalty alone can prevent kidnaping. Missouri has made it a felony punishable by hanging, as has Illinois, he pointed out.

Pacific Relations Parley To Meet at Banff, Canada

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Mr. Newton D. Baker will head the group of 24 men and women delegates from the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations to the fifth biennial conference of the institute at Banff, Canada, from Aug. 14 to 28, it was announced today.

Meeting in North America for the first time since it was founded in 1925, the institute will offer a program of discussion on problems of economic conflict and control in the Pacific area. The meetings will be closed to the public and will be unofficial, but will be attended by important public leaders of countries with Pacific interests. Sir Herbert Samuel will lead the group from Great Britain, Sir Robert Borden and Sir Robert Falconer will head the Canadian group; Dr. H. Shih will represent China, and Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Japan. Groups from Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, France, Hawaii and the Dutch East Indies are on the way to Banff, and the League of Nations and the International Labor Office are sending observers.

Alabama Publisher Named Adviser on Public Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—Mr. Frederick I. Thompson of Mobile, Alabama newspaper publisher and former United States Shipping Board commissioner, has been appointed by President Roosevelt to serve with Mr. Meyer W. Aldridge of Montgomery and Mr. Milton H. Fies of Birmingham on the three-member advisory board for Alabama under the federal public works administration. This board will handle applications in Alabama for projects sought to be carried out with federal public works funds.

Ten regional advisers and an advisory board of three members in each state will serve in administering the public works program. Alabama is situated in the ninth region, for which Mr. J. Monroe Johnson of Marion, S. C., has been appointed regional administrator. His headquarters will be in Atlanta. Other states in the ninth region include Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida.

Canadian Board To Study Question Of Central Bank

Proposals for Promotion of Employment Covered in Investigations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 1—Appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the operation of the Bank Act in Canada preceding the decennial revision by Parliamentary committee was announced yesterday by the Government. In addition to reviewing the entire Canadian banking system the commission will consider the advisability of setting up a central bank in Canada and will make recommendations for revising or supplementing Dominion legislation relating to banking and currency.

The commission will also propose such measures as are deemed advisable for the promotion of trade to facilitate inter-Imperial and international coöperation for the purpose of raising commodity prices, increasing employment and stabilizing the industrial, financial and social institutions of the country.

While the periodic revision of the Bank Act was due at the last session of Parliament the Government advanced the date until after the meeting of the World Economic Conference.

Now that the conference has postponed action on those matters of peculiar interest to Canada, the Government feels that it can no longer afford to delay. The recommendations of the commission will be laid before the parliamentary committee on banking and finance next session.

Among the more radical members of Parliament in the Liberal as well as the Farmer ranks there is a strong feeling that the present banking system is obsolete and that drastic revision is imperative.

Lord MacMillan, noted British jurist, is chairman of the commission, are Sir Charles Addis, English banker and economist; Sir Thomas White, war-time Minister of Finance; Mr. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta; and Mr. Beaudry Leman, general manager and director of the Banque Canadienne Nationale, Montreal.

Canada's Bank Reputation Ascribed to Coöperation And Conservative Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO — "Canadian banks seldm fail, because they are highly capitalized and powerful, because they are essentially conservative in their policies, because the relationship between the central government and the banks is a close one, because there is a maximum of coöperation and a minimum of competition between them, and finally, because the Canadian banker is first, last and always a banker."

Dr. Lorne T. Morgan, assistant professor of money and banking at the University of Toronto, and a visiting professor at the University of California, gave this explanation of why Canadian banks have such a good record, in speaking before the Commonwealth Club of California.

"The position of the Canadian banker," he continued, "cannot be overlooked as the hub of the Canadian economic structure. He is the coördinating factor—a powerful one—and he never hesitates to use that power. His position has been not infrequently challenged by other interests in Canada, but so far he has maintained what has been called his 'dictatorial' position and is likely to continue to do so in the absence of any fundamental change in the Canadian economic or political structure.

"Elasticity and adaptability are two major characteristics of the Canadian banking system. Every 10 years the Bank Act is revised. In 1871 control of bank operations was transferred from jurisdiction of the Provinces to the Dominion Government; hence there is no quarrel regarding 'states' rights.'

"Ten large joint stock banks with between 3000 and 4000 branches make up the hub of the Canadian banking system. Under Canadian law a minimum capitalization of $500,000 is necessary to start a bank. Each of the existing banks, however, possesses today a capitalization far in excess of the required minimum. The branch banking system, as it works in Canada, has provided a fairly equable distribution of funds throughout the country, has distributed risks widely, has minimized the danger of 'runs,' and has made possible an economy in reserves impossible under the unit system of banking."

"Unity of action among Canadian banks is secured through the Canadian Bankers' Association formed in 1900. Well defined principles of banking are agreed upon and adhered to. In an emergency it would be possible to secure within a few hours a united front and common action from every bank and branch in the Dominion.

"Canadian banking policy is essentially conservative. Privileges and duties are clearly outlined in the Bank Act, and the practices in which a bank may not legally engage are equally clear. For example, Canadian banks are not allowed to loan on real estate."

Film Colony Moves To End 'Sound' Strike

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 1 (AP)—Actors, writers and directors in Hollywood's film colony today moved to end quickly the prolonged argument between producers and technicians which sent thousands of men on strike July 24.

Through the agency of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences—which has opined the walkout may work irreparable harm to the great industry—hearings were started by a fact-finding committee in an effort to get at the nub of the controversy.

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies S. S. Lines reports a May net income of $150,269, compared with a net loss of $215,329 in May, 1932.

Georgia Presses Federal Road Aid; Martial Law Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 1—Martial law, which has existed since June 19 over the Georgia highway department, has been dissolved by Gov. Eugene Talmadge in a proclamation issued July 29.

In his brief proclamation the Governor declared that "the conditions which made necessary the proclamation of martial law no longer exist." Immediately following the proclamation the troops withdrew their guard over the state highway department and arms of the executive department. The Governor has just returned from a trip to Washington, where, it is understood, he went to urge officials to release immediately to Georgia the $10,000,000 in federal road funds allotted to the State. The decision in the case now rests with Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General.

When Governor Talmadge climaxed his long-standing controversy with the former Georgia Highway Board by removing Capt. J. W. Barnett and Mr. W. C. Vereen from office, declaring martial law over the department and supplanting them with a board of his own choice, the federal road funds available for Georgia were withheld until the legality of the present state highway board could be determined. Action was brought against the Governor by Captain Barnett in Federal Court here, but was dismissed by order of the court. Captain Barnett now has taken out quo warranto proceedings against Mr. J. J. Mangham, who superseded him on the highway board.

Senator Richard B. Russell from Georgia now is in Washington endeavoring to have the federal road funds made available immediately to the State. Senator Walter F. George of Georgia, in Atlanta for a few days, stated that he had sent a telegram to Attorney-General Cummings in Washington, urging that he release right away the $10,000,000 road money.

Less Sentimentality Urged for Criminals

(Continued from Page 1)

serve the terms imposed on them by the courts, who were accorded less than minimum sentences, paroles, probations, and pardons, to an extent which at times caused police throughout the country to wonder whether there was any possible advantage to be gained in spending time, money, and sometimes life itself in placing them behind the bars.

"Something is decidedly wrong with the system which may be so abused as to place expressions of sentimentality before the proper protection of society. The place for criminals, habitual criminals, is behind prison walls."

Mr. Hoover declared that probably the greatest service a law-abiding citizen could offer at the present time was in exhibiting American character, independence and courage in refusing to yield to demands of blackmailing racketeers. He urged that all such demands be reported to the authorities.

Free Police Selection

The selection of police personnel should be free from political or other influence and the head of a police organization should be permitted to exercise a free hand in his discipline.

Mr. Hoover repeated his invitation to police chiefs to accept the coöperation of his agents in dealing with kidnapers. "There is no reason," he said, "why a full and complete degree of coöperation may not be rendered by all law-enforcing officials concerned in cases of this kind."

The finger-print records kept by the bureau of investigation are now the largest reservoir of their kind in the world. Mr. Hoover reported that 5941 law-enforcing agencies have coöperated, that the total of finger prints numbers more than 3,780,000 and that they are coming at the rate of 2200 a day. Forty-five per cent result in identification. International exchange is had with 41 foreign countries. A separate finger-print file on known kidnapers and extortionists contains 1600 names.

The possibility of television being used ultimately to radiocast finger prints and even pictures of criminals was touched on by Lieutenant Leonard in his police radio talk. At present television is too costly for this, but he said that soon he thought there would be wonderful results in the broadcasting of pictures.

Mr. Austin J. Roche, commissioner of police of Buffalo, N. Y., criticized the Wickersham report on police methods. He added that the only way the gangster and racketeer could be curbed was by checking their police influence.

Nanking Flag Flies Over Recent War Zone

PEIPING, China, Aug. 1 (AP)—Japanese troops having evacuated the recent war zone in north China under terms of the Yangku truce, the flag of the Nanking Government flew yesterday over all of the area south of the great wall.

Peace preservation corps have been formed by Chinese authorities which established headquarters for this work at Tangshan, a city on the railroad about halfway between Tientsin and the eastern end of the great wall. Scattered Chinese forces in the area have been disbanded in accordance with the Sino-Japanese accord of Tangku. The Separatist movement among Chinese residents in the Miyun district north of Peiping has collapsed with the retirement of the Japanese military forces.

Peiping and Nanking officials are greatly encouraged over the situation and believe that withdrawal of the Japanese and the cleaning up of the demilitarized zone by the Chinese has reëstablished peace and security in that part of north China. Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, the independent Chinese warlord who has been organizing an anti-Japanese campaign in Chahar, remained as a disturbing factor for Nationalist authorities. Nanking officials seemed uncertain whether to conciliate or crush him.

Keenan Urges Youth to Enter Into Service Against Rackets

New Assistant Attorney-General Says Young Men Should Recognize Duty

The Racketeer
Thirteenth Article of Series

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — The youth of the nation is to be enlisted by the Federal Government in its campaign against the racketeer.

Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, newly appointed Assistant Attorney-General in charge of antiracketeering activities, declares that: "Just as the youth of the nation would recognize its duty to aid in repelling invasion by a foreign enemy so it must learn the necessity of coöperating fully with the bureau of investigation and other branches of government in their attempts to root out vicious crimes being committed by an army of law breakers who are virtually in a state of war with the American people."

Students of the crime problem often have pointed out that the time to deal effectively with crime prevention is in the period of youth. Beginnings of criminal careers, they say, are usually traced back to childhood or adolescence. The failure of a family to function effectively, delinquent surroundings, contact with demoralized adults and membership in a group or gang often are found to sow the seeds of professional crime early.

Following the thought that it is in boyhood school days that a man's future is patterned, and that in the early, impressionable days it is determined whether he is to be a good citizen or a condoner of crime, Mr. Keenan declared: "Our youth must be reared with the idea firmly planted that it is just as much a duty to study, observe and take an interest in the selection of all public officials, members of the judiciary, from county prosecutors to state attorney-generals, as it is to provide the family with food, shelter and raiment."

It is up to the schools and homes to make plain this duty to youth and interest him in governmental matters, Mr. Keenan added.

In an attempt to increase respect for law in this country among youth, the Administration is making an earnest attempt to eliminate all laws from the statute books which have no place there and to enact such further legislation as is needed to give the Federal Government power essential for dealing with the racketeer. Its aim is to banish "any excuse for respectable groups in any community winking at violations of important laws," Mr. Keenan explained. In his view, "a disregard for law in the past has undermined and sapped our government structure."

It is also the aim of the department to promote respect for law by the establishment of a federal force which will invite confidence by its integrity and efficiency in dealing with law-breakers, Mr. Keenan said. In cases of kidnapings the department wants information sent by wire by the family of the victim. Families of kidnaped persons in some cases have hesitated to give information to police because of fear of consequences. Mr. Keenan wants them to have absolute faith in the department and to realize that information given will be retained in confidence and the return of the victim placed before everything else.

"We hope the realization will spread among people that law violators are undesirable citizens and companions," Mr. Keenan declared. "It is hoped that federal law enforcement agencies will always maintain in a quiet and sincere manner their responsibility of seeing the matter cleared to a successful termination as far as gangsters and racketeers are concerned, but to the law-abiding citizens they will be servants operating in a friendly and cordial manner to solve the problems necessary to make the country a comfortable place for decent citizens."

Mr. Keenan, who has just come to Washington from Cleveland, where he was practicing law, already has a reputation for persistence and success in "getting his man." He first attracted attention in Cleveland when, on his return from overseas service, he served on a committee of three, appointed by Gov. James M. Cox, to investigate crime conditions in the Ohio city. He now has an office next to that of the Attorney-General and is in close touch with him in directing federal forces against racketeers and kidnapers and in preparing legislation for Congress which will further the Federal Government's power along this line.

Newspaper editorial comment coming in from all parts of the country reveals enthusiastic support of the new drive against the racketeer. It applauds the vigor with which Mr. Keenan has entered the battle. Indicative of his attitude is his recent statement when the authority of the Federal Government in apprehending kidnapers was questioned. "We cannot tell whether a kidnaping case comes under federal jurisdiction until we have found the man. We are going after him. We will find out after we have found him with the aid of state authorities, whether it is a federal or state case."

"The efforts of this department," Mr. Keenan recently said in a speech radiocast from Chicago, "will be directed to demonstrate to the racketeer, gangsters and kidnapers that they will not be permitted to ply their trade unmolested in violating federal laws, and whatever force may be necessary to bring about this end will be available and will be used for such purpose."

Mr. Keenan now has under consideration about 100 suggestions for legislation to give more potency to the Federal Government in dealing with racketeers. The various plans are being tabulated and their merits considered in advance of preparing legislation for Congress next winter.

One of the most frequent suggestions is for a federal police force to deal with racketeers and kidnapers. Difficulty here lies in fixing a line of demarcation between the duties of such officers and those of the various states.

Another law under serious consideration would make it more difficult for gangsters to get hold of machine guns, revolvers, stolen automobiles and other weapons used in their war on civilization.

A third proposal would forbid the giving of ransom in kidnaping cases, thus removing the motive for most crimes of this character.

'I Swear'—to End Rackets

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Acme-P. & A.

Joseph B. Keenan

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Henderson Finds Accord on Major Arms Problems

Conference Chairman Sees Hope of Real Results Before Year's End

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 1—"Real agreement" on 12 of 14 disarmament questions he has been discussing in major European capitals is claimed by Mr. Arthur Henderson, chairman of the Disarmament Conference, in an interview with the News Chronicle today.

Mr. Henderson declared he is "very hopeful that the Disarmament Conference will achieve solid results before the end of the year." He intends to return to Geneva when the Assembly meets Sept. 25 and try to reach complete agreement before the bureau of the Disarmament Conference meets Oct. 9.

According to the minutes of the last meeting of the Disarmament Conference on June 29, the 14 questions Mr. Henderson referred to are:

1. Nonrecourse to force.
2. European or universal pacts.
3. Definition of aggression.
4. Supervision and control of armaments.
5. Sanctions.
6. Air bombing.
7. Military and naval aviation.
8. Abolition of aggressive land matériel.
9. Period for destruction of aggressive weapons.
10. Size of tanks and artillery.
11. Period of training for short-term effectives.
12. Size of colonial forces.
13. Budgetary limitations.
14. Private manufacture and trade in arms.

National Dairy Products

National Dairy Products Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, a consolidated net profit of $5,153,603, after depreciation, interest, subsidiary preferred dividends and federal taxes, equal, after preferred dividends, to 75 cents a share, on the 6,263,165 shares of common, compared with $6,969,635, or $1.05 a share, on 6,283,150 common shares, in the first half of 1932.

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$1.85 now!

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Every Town, City and Hamlet Mobilizes for Campaign to Recover Prosperity

Drive Is Started In Massachusetts On Code Slackers

Consumers' League Draws Plan for Boycott of All Laggards

Code dodgers are slackers of peace.

This is the basis upon which the Massachusetts Consumers' League is to launch an unprecedented boycott, it was learned today.

The league is intent upon mobilizing the public as buyers behind the blanket code and has launched a campaign in which consumers will be drafted to serve as virtual scouts.

"Have you qualified for the 'Blue Eagle'?" the consumer will ask merchants. "And do you buy from 'Blue Eagle' manufacturers?"

In this manner, consumers are to strike at code dodgers while making every effort not to penalize the small business man doing his best to meet code conditions, Miss Margaret Wiseman, secretary of the league, said today.

While the greater proportion of industry evidences its coöperation, the league continues to receive complaints of those who refuse to comply or those who comply with the letter but violate the spirit of the code.

One such manufacturer has called in efficiency experts who have increased the load of each employee, thereby permitting the employer to let workers go.

Such practices will be disclosed, Miss Wiseman said. Consumers will be circularized on those employers meeting increased labor costs by discharging men and women.

In an informal round of stores today, a Monitor representative learned that clerks in several of the large chains had received no notice that their employers were going to put the blanket code into effect. Unique situations were unfolded at the Boston office of the N. R. A. administration today as crowds continued to assemble for clarification of vexing points in the code.

News from the retail chain store fronts shows "help wanted signs" hanging in the windows of both the Atlantic & Pacific and the First National Stores, Inc. Newspapers carried the welcome sign on their front pages in advertisements which forecast immediate employment for more than 3000 persons in the new quotas of these two companies alone.

The New England president of the A. & P. stores, Mr. William J. Davidson, made a rough estimate which indicates that about 17 per cent will be added at once to the total number of persons employed by that company. Wages have not been reduced at any time during the depression and now the reëmployment drive will mean taking on somewhere near 2000 persons.

As for the First National Stores, over $3,000,000 in additional wage payments will go into the pay envelopes just as soon as arrangements can be made for assimilating the new employees into their new duties. About 2700 First National stores and 2600 of the A. & P. stores are affected by the code in this area. There are now 11,000 employees in the First National and 12,000 in the A. & P. stores who today start work under the new wages and hours set forth yesterday in the new retail code.

Approved Textile Code Goes to Southern Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 1—The code of fair competition for the cotton textile industry as finally approved by President Roosevelt has been mailed to all southern textile manufacturers by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

The code contains six supplementary provisions to the code as it was prepared by the cotton textile industry's committee. The first of these is that it shall be one of the functions of the planning and fair practice agency to consider the questions of plans for eventual employee ownership of homes in mill villages and submit its report on the matter to the recovery administration before Jan 1, 1934.

Another new provision is that, beginning July 31, 1933, the maximum hours of labor for office employees in the industry shall be an average of 40 hours a week over each period of six months. The third provision is that the amount of differences existing before July 17, 1933, between the wage rate paid various classes of employees—receiving more than the established minimum wage shall not be decreased—in no event, however, shall any employer pay any employee a wage rate which yields less for a week of 40 hours than such employee was receiving for the same class of work for the longer week of 48 hours or more prevailing July 17.

The supplementary provisions also require that the maximum hours of labor of repair shop crews, engineers, electricians and watching crews in the industry shall, except in case of emergency work, be 40 hours a week with a tolerance of 10 per cent. Any emergency time must be reported monthly to the planning and fair practice agency.

Miss Perkins Gets Her Facts at First Hand

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Secretary of Labor Visits Homestead Plant, Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburgh

Y. W. C. A. Urged to Help With Recovery Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—A call to more than 600 local branches of the Young Women's Christian Association and to more than 400 individuals prominent in the movement to enlist speakers and interpreters in an educational movement on behalf of the National Recovery Act, was issued by Mrs. Frederic M. Paist, president of the national board of the association, yesterday.

"The national board as an employer is pledging its coöperation and initiating steps to bring its conditions of employment up to the provisions of the National Recovery Act," said Mrs. Paist in writing to the local organizations. "We hope local associations will do likewise."

Many of the 600,000 members and an even larger number of women and girls who take part in association activities being members have been prepared to understand the codes by years of interest in public affairs and by association programs of study courses, lectures, and current events discussions. Discussion of the act is under way in 27 summer conferences in various parts of the country with 3500 representatives in attendance.

Police Arrest Fur Dresser Who Used Men 64 Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 1—That the Industrial Recovery Act is no mere theoretical flourish, but a conscientious watch dog, ready to use its teeth, was illustrated here July 30 with the arrest of 40 men at the factory of the Competent Fur Dressers. The men were released in $200 bail each.

While the formal charge declared that the group had violated a local ordinance against working on Sunday, the police who raided the factory told the man in charge, Mr. Max Shallot, that by working his employees 72 hours a week he was in direct violation of the National Recovery Act. Mr. Michael I. Silverstein, chief of police, said that the result of a check being kept by the police on the factory showed that each worker there had put in a minimum of 64 hours a week.

Unwillingness to add sufficient help, although there has been a constant piling up of orders for the last few weeks, is understood to have resulted in the heavy work schedule.

Gratitude for their release was expressed to the police in secret by some of the arrested men, who hoped that henceforth their working hours would be cut. The 40 men will appear before Judge Jacob A. Bernstein on Tuesday.

Alabama Legislature Not to Be Convened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Gov. B. M. Miller will not call a special session of the Alabama Legislature "except for an emergency," he has informed Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator.

General Johnson wired the Governor asking if a special session call is contemplated within the next two months. The administrator is making efforts to have state legislatures repeal antitrust statutes conflicting with parts of the national recovery program.

Georgia City Acts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia business men are doing their best to get on President Roosevelt's "honor roll" in pledging coöperation to the Industrial Recovery Act. The city commission of Decatur has agreed to shorten working hours for employees, although the act does not apply to city governments. It has also decided to employ 10 additional employees, as a part of the effort to end unemployment.

Mobile Falls in Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—Mobile is rapidly falling in line with President Roosevelt's national recovery parade. Wholesalers started the movement by ratifying the blanket code and a 40-hour week. Adoption of the code automatically brought about increased salaries to employees whose wages are under $14-a week.

Flag Association Acts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—The United States Flag Association plans definite action in helping the Government to combat crime. The steering committee of the National Council of '76, the association's crime-combating division organized on July 4 under the "declaration of freedom from crime," is to meet here Wednesday to complete plans for action. The meeting was called by Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, former Secretary of War and chairman of the council.

Doubling of Park Site In North End Urged By Planning Group

Recommendations for enlarging the present North End park site to about double its present area were drawn up last night by the North End Joint Planning Committee and are to be presented to the Boston Planning Committee this week. The improvement, which would cost about $3,000,000 including land purchases, was advocated by speakers representing a number of civic bodies in the North End.

The plan for the new park would extend its present area to about 209,000 square feet. The present swimming section would be filled in to make a playing field. Swimming facilities, according to the plan outlined at last night's meeting, are to be furnished by tearing down the practically unused wharves and buildings along Hanover and Commercial Streets as far as the old Chelsea Ferry. A further suggestion was made for a smaller park costing about $5000 and located at Snow Hill, Prince and Commercial Streets. This is to be included in the report to the City Planning Board.

The North End Committee, with a potential representation of some 10,000 or 15,000 people in the North End, puts the burden of city planning and development on the citizens themselves. It is comprised of two delegates from each of the leading civic clubs in the district. Although the representation at last night's meeting did not include all representatives, the committee hopes to hear from more than 20 clubs by the fall.

In urging the necessity for park sites in this section, speakers stressed the fact that 26,000 people are quartered in 34 acres, constituting the second most densely settled district in the city. A large percentage of the population is made up of children, who are now forced to choose between playing in narrow, dangerous streets or small, paved playgrounds without proper equipment.

Other duties of the organization consist of general city planning activities such as widening streets, securing proper lighting and generally endeavoring to better the so-called slum areas.

Mattern Welcomed By New York Mayor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—Jimmie Mattern was formally welcomed back from his flight around the world yesterday in a ceremony at City Hall.

Clasping the Texas flier's hand, Mayor John P. O'Brien congratulated him on the "youthful pluck and courage and determination which enabled you to survive this memorable flight."

Mattern arrived from Canada yesterday in a borrowed plane at Floyd Bennett Field, whence he started on his globe-circling flight June 3. After the reception he went to a luncheon tendered him by friends.

Chester S. Lord

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., Aug. 1 (AP)—Mr. Chester S. Lord, who passed on here today, was former managing editor of the New York Sun and chancellor of the board of regents of the State of New York. Mr. Lord was on the staff of the Sun 42 years, from 1862 to 1913, and was managing editor of the paper from 1880. He was a member of the board of regents of the State of New York from 1896 to 1904, and from 1909 to the present. He was chancellor of the University of the State of New York since 1921.

"Boss" Lord, as he was known by two generations of New York newspaper men, was one of the figures of metropolitan journalism who was responsible for shaping modern newspaper methods.

Million Jobs Made At Once By Retailers

(Continued from Page 1)

port of the N. R. A. but a vigilante committee of 100 to forestall "slackers" was organized.

Gov. Julius Meir, who presided at the meeting and spoke both as Governor and as merchant, quoted Woodrow Wilson's war-time utterance: "Now is the time to suspend politics."

The motive of the Recovery Act was placed on a high level by speakers everywhere. Mr. L. C. Newlands, past president of the Portland Chamber of Commerce said: "It is nothing more than an application of a rule laid down for us 2000 years ago, 'Do unto others as you would have others do unto you.'"

Mr. Gates said:

"To help President Roosevelt solve the gigantic problem or reëmployment by Labor Day—only six weeks away—it will be necessary for all Seattle to put forth one powerful effort, declare a definite armistice on selfishness and self-seeking and act quickly, boldly and vigorously as a unit in this mass attack on the depression and its effects."

"Performance rather than promise" was the keynote everywhere, and many retail stores immediately added to their force, reduced the hours of individual employees, although keeping the stores open at the maximum of 52 hours.

The procedure in most Washington communities has been to appoint large and comprehensive campaign committees, composed of heads of existing commercial organizations and films. All are mobilized, including the heads of stores, of industries, of newspapers, hotels, banks, clubs, fraternal orders, churches, doctors, lawyers, dentists, utilities, theaters and every other large community group.

Recovery Act Relieves Chicago Relief Rolls

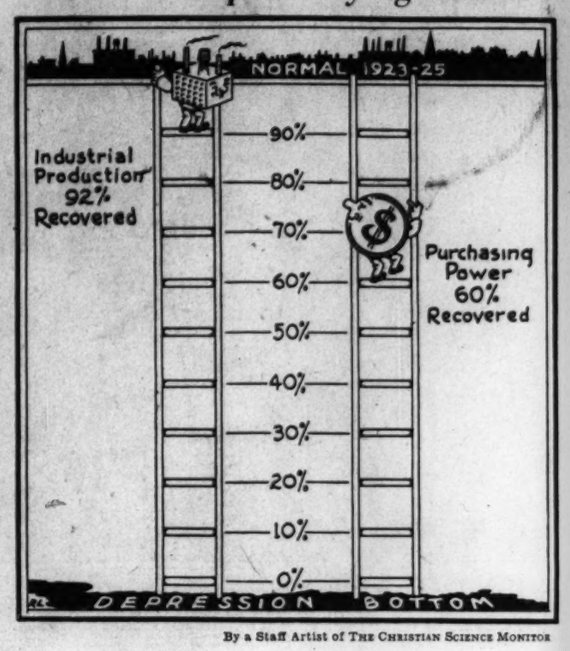
Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—As the first effects of the National Recovery Act took 2200 workers off public relief rolls here and put them back on real pay rolls, confidence was expressed that developments of the next few weeks will substantially relieve the relief problem.

Mr. Joseph L. Moss, director of the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare, said yesterday he expected considerable improvement in employment with corresponding reduction in the relief load, as the result of the new industrial codes.

As an immediate effect of the President's radio appeal two big industrial concerns asked the relief authorities to send them 2200 men. They stated that this number of new employees would be necessary to conform to the President's request, which they wished to do at the earliest possible moment. Meanwhile, relief officials are considerably cheered over the decline in relief cases registered since early spring.

Room at Top of Buying Ladder



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Why of the Blanket Code:

Spur-driven by the new deal, factories are turning out 53 per cent more goods than five months ago. But purchasing power lags; it has climbed up roughly by only about 25 per cent.

Put it another way: Americans are producing 92 per cent of normal (1923-25), as shown in the above diagram. But their purchasing power is only about 60 per cent of normal.

They cannot buy all they produce—yet . . .

Pocketbooks must be fattened, the President warns, or goods will pile up in warehouses, unsold; prices which have started up will break again.

Hence the blanket code. Workingmen's pocketbooks are to be filled out, the cash coming out of the profits and reserves of industry.

It may confidently be expected that as the drive gets under way, purchasing power will climb further up the ladder—until it approximately equals the rise in production. Then there will be economic balance. America will be able to purchase what it produces.

This pictogram is based on the same figures that President Roosevelt has now in front of him—to watch the progress of recovery day by day. They are compiled by the Department of Commerce and the experts of the Federal Reserve System.

Wages Up for Thousands Of Workers in Pittsburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1 — The names of thousands of workers in the Pittsburgh area were added yesterday to the rolls of beneficiaries of President Roosevelt's blanket recovery code.

Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury, through the Mellon-controlled Aluminum Company of America, joined forces with the recovery administration of the week-end by announcing an 11 per cent pay boost for 20,000 employees, 3000 of them in this district.

Simultaneously, 20,000 coal miners in the tri-state district of Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia received notices of wage increases. These varied between 14 and 20 per cent.

Groups affected by the pay increases in the coal industry are Pittsburgh Coal Company, 14 per cent; miners employed by the Jefferson County Coal Operators, which has agreed to a 20 per cent increase; the Burn Ohio Coal Association, 20 per cent, and the Eaton Coal Company at Ligonier, Penna., 15 per cent.

Ramifications of the recovery code have reached into the dairy industry here, with milk producers scheduled to receive 45 cents more a hundredweight for grade 1 milk, starting Tuesday. This will necessitate an increase of 1 cent a quart for milk to the consumer.

Textile Industry Held Aided by End Of 6 p.m. Labor Act

Women Working Shifts at Night to Retain State's Factories

"Good-by, forever," is Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long's curt appraisal of the temporarily suspended 6 p. m. closing law for women textile workers.

Two weeks without the law has so impressed the commissioner that he cannot see the state going back to "dropping property values, lowering state revenues and unfair competition" under the discarded statute.

"I doubt," the commissioner said, "if this State ever revives any such law unless the movement to shorten women's working hours in the textiles assumes national proportions."

Thus does the State's pioneering move to increase protection of women labor in the mills collapse on the altar of uniform competition. Thus, too, is emphasized the need for coherent labor laws—also the inability of any single state to continue long in a chosen path without coöperation from the others, in Mr. Long's opinion.

Since the law was suspended, the commissioner sees property values coming out of a tail-spin. Uncertainty of lower valuations has been removed. A note of stability has been struck. Out-of-state mills are again invited to relocate in Massachusetts.

Mill operators everywhere, it is said, envisage the suspension of the old law as foreshadowing some permanent action.

Mr. Long also perceives that the machinery market has felt a stimulus.

"Prices offered for mill machinery a short time ago," he said, "were very low. Now the market value has increased and it is more than likely that mill properties, recently worth almost nothing from a sales viewpoint, will develop value.

"Many of our mills, closed a long time, are retaining some of the machinery they have been selling to southern mills in anticipation of a better New England market. All in all, I believe the suspension of the closing law for women promises to stop the decline of the cotton industry in Massachusetts."

In the last 12 years, 59 mills have moved or liquidated in the State. They had a tax value of $115,624,145. They paid a tax of $3,167,282. Their removal eliminated 56,237 jobs paying wages estimated at $56,911,844 yearly.

With the closing law suspended, women can be employed on the night shift of those mills requiring double shifts under the national textile code. In the main, protection is not withdrawn from women labor. They still have short hours under the new arrangement.

Enjoy the delicious fragrance of this coffee-bean beverage morning, noon, night...*97% of the caffeine is extracted.*

KELLOGG COMPANY, Battle Creek, Mich.

Please send me a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag (97% caffeine-free). I enclose 15c in stamps. (5) M8.1

M.....

Street.....

City.....State.....

Henry Ford
Dearborn, Mich.

UNTIL WE LEARNED BETTER

Until we learned better, we used to mix wood and steel in our car bodies and wheels.

It was the best way to make bodies—then. But the state of the art has advanced.

Of course, it is more expensive to make an all-steel body than to make a wooden frame and nail steel panels on to it. The better way involves an initial expenditure of several millions of dollars for new dies, which renders a change very costly. Cars, especially large expensive cars which are produced in small volume, cannot afford this, because the dies cost as much for one car as for a million. That alone explains why all-steel bodies are not used in all cars.

But our basic policy from the beginning is to make a good car better, regardless of cost.

For examplo, when we discarded wood-steel body construction, it was not because we lacked wood. We still have some thousands of acres of the best hard wood in America. Economy would urge us to use up the wood first, and then adopt the better all-steel body. But we decided that quality was more important than expense.

We weighed the reasons, for and against, before we made the change.

We could see only one reason for retaining a mixed wood-and-steel body—nailing the metal on, instead of welding an all-steel body into a strong one-piece whole. That reason was, it would be cheaper—for us.

Our reasons for adopting an all-steel body were these: A wood-steel body is not much stronger structurally than its wooden frame. In all American climates, wood construction weakens with age. Every used car lot gives evidence of this. Rain seeps in between joints and the wood decays. A car may have a metal surface, and yet not be of steel construction. Under extreme shock or stress the steel body remains intact—dented perhaps, but not crushed.

Steel does not need wood for strength or protection. Wood is fine for furniture, but not for the high speed vehicles of 1933.

In the Ford body there are no joints to squeak, no seams to crack or leak.

The all-steel body is more expensive—to us, but not to you.

By all odds, then, steel bodies seem preferable.

Wheels also have become all-steel. No one argues that an electrically welded one-piece steel wheel, such as the Ford wheel, needs to be "strengthened" by adding wood to it.

The one-piece all-steel body is the strongest, safest, quietest, most durable body made. That is our only reason for making them.

July 31, 1933

Henry Ford

Parasites Fight Gypsy Moth Pest In New England

Experts Mass Beetles and Flies to Repel Brown-Tail Invasion

A modern Pied Piper who could really aid New England in its warfare against the gypsy moth is needed.

Since the fight began in 1890 more than $20,000,000 has been spent by Massachusetts alone. Yet this year infestation is pronounced the "worst in years." This figure does not include money spent by the Federal Government nor does it take into account the immeasurable loss to orchards, farms and forests from repeated gypsy moth invasions.

A barrier zone has been established roughly 30 miles broad and 250 miles long on the New York-New England border. Parasites and other natural enemies of the moth, such as the bright green calasoma beetle and the Compsilura and Blepharipa flies have been set free in this zone and in the badly infested interior zones as well.

War of Insects

According to Mr. C. W. Collins of the Melrose experimental station, these parasites are carrying on the war in quite an effectual manner. As yet there have been no bad colonies established west of the barrier and throughout the entire danger zone, bad outcropings of moths occur only about every four or five years. In the intervening time they are kept in check by the parasites and spraying.

Economic conditions have made it difficult for cities and towns to adequately aid in the fight during the past year and the state appropriation has been considerably decreased in Massachusetts. The acreage stripped this year has not been surveyed, but the damage appears to be the worst in many years.

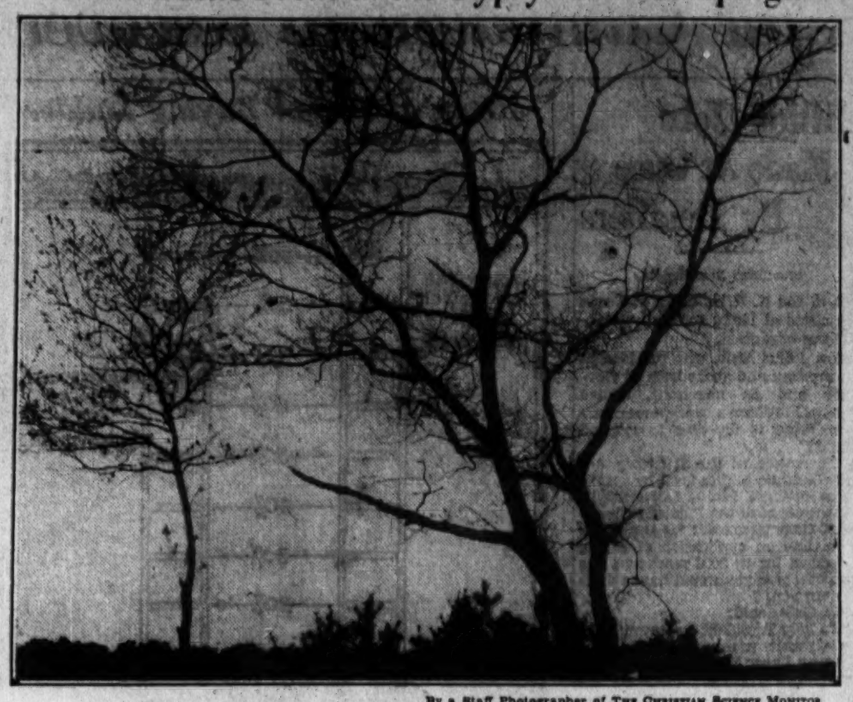
But, to supplement state and federal work, now is the time when cities, towns and private individuals should go over woodland and parks. For the next month and a half, adult moths will be laying their eggs. Where infestation is heavy and where the egg clusters number more than an estimated 1000 to the acre, these areas should be carefully charted and marked for thoroughly spraying next spring. In areas not infested or only lightly so, spraying is unnecessary and wasteful.

Cape Hard Hit

This year, states Mr. G. A. Smith, superintendent of moth work for the Massachusetts Department of Conservation, infestation is worst in the Cape Cod district, in Bristol and Norfolk counties and in the central section of Massachusetts. From here a belt of defoliation extends northeasterly through New Hampshire to Lake Winnepesaukee and across to York and Cumberland counties in Maine. But compared with Massachusetts and New Hampshire, Maine's infestation is light.

Gypsy moths were first introduced to New England in 1868 by a French naturalist living in Medford, Mass., who sought to develop a variety of silk worm which could live in this climate and make possible a local silk industry. Gypsy moth larvæ escaped from his laboratory and by 1890 became such a pest that state appropriations were made to exterminate it. For several successive years an area of about 359 square miles was defoliated in spite of all efforts. While work was discontinued between 1900 and 1905 the area increased to 2224 square miles. Here the Federal Government stepped in and the laboratory was established in Melrose Highlands for the purpose of importing and breeding the natural enemies of these pests.

At the Battle Front in the Gypsy Moth Campaign



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

What Massachusetts Conservation Experts Hope to Stamp Out

Montpelier Closes Places Selling Beer

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 1 (AP)—All places in this city licensed to sell beer were ordered closed today by special action of the city council as the result of a disturbance in which a sheriff and two deputies were injured.

Police said the trouble was caused by the overexuberance of members of the Civilian Conservation Corps encamped in this vicinity, celebrating payday by consuming the "non-intoxicating" 3.2 beer. Sheriff H. C. Lawson and Deputies William Ellis and Alfred Morie were injured in their efforts to quell a disturbance at East Barre. Later Mr. E. D. Sloan of the Montpelier police force was slightly hurt trying to quell a disturbance here.

Short Motor Permits Issued in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 1—For a $2 fee, Mr. Michael A. Connor, Motor Vehicles Commissioner, has announced, a bus or taxi company doing business outside Connecticut may obtain a temporary Connecticut registration good for one day.

The announcement follows several arrests of New York and Rhode Island bus and taxi drivers who brought parties across the state line, without a Connecticut registration. Public service vehicles cannot operate in Connecticut unless registered here.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, possibly with thundershowers tonight; Wednesday fair and somewhat cooler; moderate southwest winds, shifting to west or northwest.

Maine: Showers tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; slightly cooler in central and west portion.

New Hampshire: Local thundershowers this afternoon and possibly early tonight; Wednesday fair and cooler.

Vermont: Local thundershowers this afternoon, and possibly early tonight; Wednesday fair and cooler.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy with local thundershowers tonight and possibly in southeast portion Wednesday morning; not so warm Wednesday.

Rhode Island: Local thundershowers tonight and possibly Wednesday morning; slightly cooler Wednesday.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy with local thundershowers tonight and possibly in south portion Wednesday morning; slightly cooler Wednesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest winds, shifting to west Wednesday morning; weather partly overcast, with local showers tonight and over south portion Wednesday morning.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	82	94	Montreal	68	78
Bismarck	50	78	Nantucket	70	76
Boston	75	77	New Orleans	84	94
Buffalo	78	82	New York	78	100
Calgary	46	62	Norfolk, Va.	76	96
Charleston	84	90	North Platte	60	78
Chicago	74	92	Philadelphia	84	98
Cincinnati	80	94	Phoenix, Ariz.	84	108
Denver	62	74	Pittsburgh	80	94
Eastport, Me.	58	72	Portland, Me.	66	76
Hatteras	82	86	Raleigh	78	94
Honolulu, T.H. (7 p.m. July 31)	73	78	St. Louis	80	94
			Minneapolis	64	88
Helena, Mont.	56	74	Salt Lake City	72	90
Huron, S. D.	60	84	San Francisco	58	64
Jacksonville	80	86	Santa Fe, N.M.	60	82
Kansas City	76	88	Seattle	56	80
Key West	84	88	Tampa	78	78
Los Angeles	64	76	Washington	84	96
Memphis	82	90	Dodge City	70	94
Miami, Fla.	82	86	Williston, N.D.	46	74

A—9 a. m. Aug. 1.
B—Maximum July 31.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 7:47 p. m., Wednesday 8:20 a. m.
Height of tides 10.1 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:33 p. m.

Toronto Spends $41,586,790

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Revenue for the city of Toronto for 1932, according to the annual report submitted by Mr. George Wilson, finance commissioner, was, taxation, $34,095,461; from special services, $4,543,868; miscellaneous services, $1,422,346, and the reserve for deferred expenditure brought forward from 1931 $254,688. Total expenditures for the year amounted to $41,586,790.

In Boston's Two Capitols

Fat Checks for Cities

Fat checks will soon arrive at the City Halls of Massachusetts' municipalities. The checks will represent a part of the $3,648,810 which the State Emergency Finance Board today voted to turn over to municipalities to ease the burden of welfare expenditures. The sum is part of the $3,898,554 received from the Federal Government under the terms of the Lewis-Wagner Welfare Relief Act.

♪ ♪ ♪

The amounts received by some of the larger cities were as follows: Boston, $879,005; Cambridge, $93,182; Brookline, $20,096; Brockton, $36,286; Fall River, $68,233; Worcester, $176,910; Springfield, $172,825; Lawrence, $51,767; Lowell, $70,837, and Lynn, $107,028.

♪ ♪ ♪

U. S. Not Privileged

The Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission today decided that the United States Government was not a privileged customer. This was the majority answer to the complaint of the War Department against the prices of gas, electricity and water sold to its units by local power and light companies.

♪ ♪ ♪

However, Commissioner A. C. Webber dissented. He thought the United States Government should be a privileged customer when it is trying to put its house in order and wipe out a national deficit. He suggested the electric light companies could have granted the 10 per cent reduction in rates and thereby made a graceful gesture in acceding to the national program.

♪ ♪ ♪

As the result of a series of hearings the commission in its report decreed that the rates of the New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company required no action. Hearings involving other companies are either pending or planned.

♪ ♪ ♪

Criminals Beware

Those who feared that Governor Ely's crime commission would be of the non-vertebrate variety took hope following its first meeting today.

♪ ♪ ♪

Emphasis of the commission on procuring a counsel who would not wilt before a lean fee indicates to many an intention to put through an investigation not to be crippled by a wan appropriation.

♪ ♪ ♪

Prof. Frank L. Simpson of the Boston University law school has been elected chairman. "We want a counsel who will consider the job from the standpoint of public service," Mr. Simpson said. Thus the "Seabury Wanted" signs are out.

♪ ♪ ♪

The commission, which is to study law enforcement machinery in Massachusetts and fix responsibility for breaks in that machinery, is to meet again tomorrow.

♪ ♪ ♪

Wanted: Safe Money

Boston bankers are not rushing in to finance the blanket code like fools where angels fear to tread. Topple the banks over again, they say, and what use is a blanket code? They propose to have no such toppling occur.

♪ ♪ ♪

Safe, active money is the horse before the recovery cart; it must precede, therefore reports from the counting houses near the golden dome show that no rash promises are being made, which would obligate the banks to lend Tom, Dick and Harry whatever they need to pay higher wages under the code.

♪ ♪ ♪

They lend only to sound business. They support the President—not by sowing their depositors' money broadcast but by applying it in the right places.

Labor Head Acts In Surety Cases

(Continued from Page 1)

chusetts third in the cost of coverage but thirty-third among the states in the amount of benefits distributed.

Referring to the vast number of workers allegedly mulcted of compensation, Mr. Watt declared the individual worker, seldom informed of his rights, has little chance in pleading his case against the doctors, X-ray specialists and attorneys the insurance companies can throw against the worker's claims. This system is responsible, Mr. Watt asserted, for Massachusetts standing twenty-third in the amount of compensation for fatal accidents, thirty-ninth for permanent accidents, twenty-sixth for major, thirty-eighth for minor, seventeenth for temporary and thirty-ninth for medical and hospital care. From 1912 to 1930 there has been $138,640,174 paid in and $83,897,829 paid back in benefits, leaving a difference between premiums collected and losses paid to workers of $54,742,354.

Labor asks why Massachusetts does not follow the example of seven other states and collect these premiums, thereby assuring more just treatment to workers and cheaper rates to employers, with no additional cost to the taxpayer. Mr. Watt asks that the public show the same concern for the soldiers of peace that is shown for those of war, whose benefits and pensions are carefully administered by the Government.

Mr. Watt leveled another broadside against the weekly premium policies. In a single year, he said, insurance companies sold workers $54,000,000 worth of weekly premium policies. And within the year the workers were forced to let lapse $24,000,000 of this amount. Thus, according to labor leaders, high pressure salesmanship sold workers this tremendous amount of stuff they could not keep.

Mr. Watt merely asks that workmen's insurance be put on a basis that will protect the worker and this, he believes, must be done by the State.

Wendell Citizens Seek to Bail Out Jailed Selectmen

Wendell asks today, "Do the paths of glory lead but to the jail?"

Practically the whole machinery of Wendell's local government has moved over to the Franklin County House of Correction, where it is serving three months. The change in the seat of government is due to the authority of Judge Arthur F. Butterworth, who imposed sentence on Wendell's three selectmen: Charles M. Ballou, Charles H. Jennison and Lewis B. Brown. They are also the board of public welfare and the registrars of voters.

While there are undoubtedly other sections of the local government functioning today, there is a feeling among the populace that, though the town charter may be free, the biggest slice of the government is taking an enforced holiday. The three men were convicted in April, 1932, of illegally leaving the names of three voters off the list.

Today Wendell's citizens are asking that their various boards, represented by the selectmen, be permitted to move back into the town hall, where custom fancies them. One citizen declared: "Wendell is almost as barren of official machinery as Italy would be if it lost Mussolini." There are 180 of the 350 persons in Wendell asking that the selectmen be permitted to bring back the municipal seal, revivify the character, and banish the cobwebs from the council chambers.

Salmon Hatcheries Urged in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 1—A return of salmon fishing in Connecticut, a sport unknown for many years, is proposed by Mr. Thomas H. Beck, chairman of the State Fish and Game Commission.

Mr. Beck would have municipalities, landowners and manufacturers coöperate to clean up pollution entirely in at least one stream where he would install a salmon hatchery. The stream could be stocked and open to fishermen in five years, he says.

Modern Sparrows Like Shower Bath Better Than Tub

Bathtubs are disappearing from the modern home and showers are becoming the vogue. Architects are even urging the abandonment of the awkward bathtub altogether. And the bird world has gotten wind of the trend.

At any rate two sparrows in Somerville decided to try out the shower idea a few days ago. When Mrs. Frederick Henderson, 46 Burnside Avenue, Somerville, turned on the nozzle of her garden hose to water her lawn with a fine spray, the sparrows deserted a nice cement bird bath and hopped under the shower.

Sparrows, as a rule, are timid, unlike their cousins, the pigeons. However, these two birds hopped around in the spray a scant two or three feet from Mrs. Henderson, who played the hose until large puddles appeared on her lawn.

Finally the birds flew away with a note of "thank you" to Mrs. Henderson. If the sparrows can make their demands articulate it is expected that city budgets, although tightened by economy, will be called upon to finance installation of showers for birds in the city fountains.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Larry Larson, organist.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Dick Messner's Orchestra.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitsie Green.
6:30 Announcements; sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, National Advisory Council: "Reducing the Library Budget."
7:45 "Mimi and Jerry."
8:00 NBC, "Rose of Auvergne"—opera.
8:30 NBC, Talk series.
8:45 NBC, Floyd Gibbons, Fair reporter.
9:00 NBC, Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra; Hans Lange, conductor.
10:00 NBC, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest.
10:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 NBC, The Singing Pianist.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Melodic Thoughts."
5:30 NBC, Schirmer and Schmidt, piano.
5:45 NBC, "Nursery Rhymes."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; piano.
6:45 NBC, Shirley Howard, songs.
7:00 NBC, "The Sizzlers."
7:15 After Dinner Revue, popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Comedian, quartet, orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch with orchestra.
10:30 NBC, National Radio Forum.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Talking Picture Time."

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:15 p. m.—Comedian; soloists; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "All American Boy,"—drama.
5:45 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:00 News; baseball scores; reports.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes."
6:30 Ruth St. Denis and Walter Hartwig.
6:45 Reports; Hill Billy George.
7:00 CBS, Gypsy Nina, songs.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, Road Reporters.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, commentator.
8:00 Evan Evans, baritone.
8:15 CBS, Poetry readings with orchestra.
8:30 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
8:45 CBS, Four Eton Boys; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Quartet.
9:15 CBS, Frank Westphal's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Nino Martini; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
11:00 Huston Ray's Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, Little Jack Little.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS, dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Fred Berren's orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Barney Rapp's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Mrs. Helen Wills Moody.
7:00 News; baseball scores; report.
7:15 CBS, "Dance Time."
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 Nathaniel Shilkret's Orchestra.
8:30 O'Learn's Irish Minstrels.
9:00 Organ Recital.
9:15 Huston Ray's Orchestra.
9:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
10:00 CBS, "California Melodies."
10:30 Readings with organ.
10:45 Light Opera Gems.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio string ensemble.
5:15 "The Singing Policeman."
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Dance music.
7:45 Larry Thornton, tenor.
8:00 Rythm Rebels.
8:15 Dance music.
8:30 American Legion Band.
9:00 Wes Parker's Orchestra.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments with the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Gordon College Musical.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:30 p. m.—Mariarden Drama Guild.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; reports; organ.
1:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Radio Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:10 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:20 p. m.—CBS and local programs.
1:30 p. m.—Braves-Brooklyn, two games, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local and CBS programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Free "Handout" for Canine Customers Helps Build Up Restaurant's Trade

"Rush a 'canine special' to take out," barks a patron. "And don't forget to toss in nice, juicy bone. The last one was great."

"Okay, 'canine special' coming up."

And soon the customer trots out the restaurant door with the special in his teeth, without even giving the cashier a nod. She likes it, too, for, instead of calling the manager, she exclaims, "Isn't that cute!"

This boxed lunch is not for a human gone canine. It is a real canine meal, for a real dog.

Fifteen or 16 times a day this order passes over the counter at Huntt's Lunch, on Boylston Street. Of course, the dogs don't do the ordering. They leave that to their masters. But they do the homeward lugging.

No pedigree is necessary to qualify for these lunches, just a good appetite. Even "hobo" dogs will not be turned away at the restaurant door. It is hoped, however, that the "dog hobo world" will not mark the restaurant as an "easy handout location."

The pint containers hold enough for two good meals. Good meat ends, fresh vegetables and juicy bones are tossed in for the dogs' feasts.

At first Mr. Donald Crittenden, manager, who devised the lunch, after receiving requests from his patrons, charged a dime for the service. Now the lunches are given free to customers, as a business "drawing card." It has proved valuable, for new patrons have been gained through the service.

At the Fine Arts

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOSEF WEGRZYN
in "November Night"

Motion Pictures

Salute to Poland

The Fine Arts Theater still leads the vanguard by presenting the first Polish film ever shown in Boston, "Noc Listopadowa" (November Night), this week. A charming Polish newsreel occupies second place of honor on the bill and last evening a Polish basso, Mr. Josef Mikolajewski, well known to Bostonian theatrical circles as "Big Joe" of the City Censor's Office, sang a program of songs in his native tongue to an audience enterprisingly recruited among his countrymen. Further, an exhibition by the Polish artist, Mme. Federeikiwicz, was newly hung in the lobby. The only note that was not strictly Polish was the Mickey Mouse Mellerrammer "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and Mickey Mouse is international in his appeal.

"Noc Listopadowa" is a historical romance of the days of Poland's rebellion from Russian rule. It is done with the large romantic gesture, the brazen flourish of military display, softened with the tender episodes of a love story. As in Russian pictures, the crowds and characters are people, not puppets, though the principals do, on occasions, strike poses. There are fine cinematic passages flowing across the screen in rhythmic and counter-rhythmic currents. The cameraman, Zgnia Zdowski, has kept every moment pictorially enjoyable. The music, by Felix Rybicki, is expressive. The Polish speech, strangely beautiful, may not elucidate the plot for the average American, but it is lovely to hear. The action, with the aid of a printed synopsis, is easy to follow, once you get into the stride. J. Warnecki shows a firm directorial hand.

Here is an opportunity to make a motion picture excursion well off the beaten track of commonplaceness.

M. L.

American Water Works

American Water Works & Electric Company for the 12 months ended June 30 earned $1.07 a common share on the 1,749,672 common shares, excluding 1216 shares held in the system, compared with $2.42 a share on 1,750,888 shares in the preceding 12 months.

Becoming a Millionth Visitor At Chicago Fair Not so Simple

Requires Small Army of Reporters, Camera Men and What Not to Record Event

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—It's easy enough to be a millionth visitor at a Century of Progress, if you just walk through a turnstile at the right time. But to determine who the millionth visitors are, and to be ready with reception committees, medals, photographers and reporters, requires considerable planning.

The elaborate preparations necessary to determine the proper person to honor were made known here this week when little Joan Doe clicked up the 6,000,000 point in the exposition's attendance record.

It seems that with eight main gates to the exposition, and a considerable number of turnstiles at each, it is no simple matter to determine who is actually making the record. The south gate is nearly three miles away from the north gate, and if reports were not made very rapidly, it would be impossible to know which gate was admitting the visitor who registered a million mark. What happens, according to the exposition officials, is this:

"As the million marks are approached special watchers are put on duty at the master clocks in the comptroller's office where the attendance figures are recorded by electric transmission from the various gates of the exposition.

"Other men are detailed at the various gates in constant communication with the men watching the clocks. As the million number is recorded, the man at the gate which records that number is notified and he is able to identify the turnstile and the person coming through it."

Even then it's not easy. Several persons may be in the embrace of several turnstiles at the same gate at the same moment. Then the watcher must use his best judgment. There are no ties.

It's not wholly a matter of mechanics, this recording the millionth visitor. Reception committees must be notified and in waiting. News photographers must be called in. Reporters must be on hand. This calls for more planning. Sometimes the receptionists are ready as much as two hours before the new million mark is reached, it is said. Even so, they are fortunate if they are at the right gate. If they are not, then the visitor to be honored is required to wait until the group arrives.

Events

Model Yacht Regatta, Charles River, foot of Fairfield Street, 6:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"November Night," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Loew's State—"Another Language," 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, talk, "Drafting a Code Under the National Industrial Recovery Act," by Mr. Frank I. Neidl, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "The International Ice Patrol," 3; summer field trip to Walden Pond, leave 9:30; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Opening of Gardens in Gloucester, benefit M. S. P. C. C., 2 to 6.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"November Night," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Loew's State—"Another Language," 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05 p. m.

For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Methodists Name College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The institution to be established at Brevard by the Western North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will be called Brevard College, it was decided at a meeting of the conference's educational commission here. Bishop Edwin D. Mouzon of this city, chairman of the commission, presided over the meeting.

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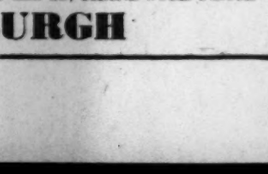

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De Valera Faces Political Storm On Revolver Ban

Charge of Partiality Made by National Guard in Enforcing Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, Aug. 1—A political storm of the first magnitude has arisen here as a result of the Free State Government's decision to call in all revolvers in possession of the newly formed National Guard, otherwise known as the Blue Shirts, and from former ministers who have hitherto been allowed to keep revolvers for their own protection.

The matter came before the Dail today following a special meeting of members of the Cosgrave party here yesterday. Meanwhile the Government's drive against firearms continues. Licenses have been revoked and detectives visited homes of many prominent persons requesting them to surrender their weapons.

The National Guard is a name taken by the former Army Comrades Association, which was reorganized recently under the command of General O'Duffy, who used to be head of the Free State Civil Guards until dismissed by Mr. Eamon de Valera this spring on political grounds. It is mainly composed of those who fought against Mr. de Valera in the civil war 10 years ago.

Its members allege they alone are being singled out for attention in the arms round-up while those who belong to the Irish Republican Army —who fought on Mr. de Valera's side in the civil war—can retain their weapons without hindrance.

On June 30 the Daily Herald of London published an interview with a captain of a ship who said he had been smuggling arms to Ireland from the continent of Europe.

National Guard leaders say arms of their organization are all registered with the authorities, whereas those of their opponents are illegally obtained and there is no means of knowing what weapons they possess. To disarm the National Guard in such circumstances is tantamount to putting them at the mercy of their opponents, Blue Shirt leaders declare.

Among those who have been asked to give up their revolvers are General O'Duffy himself, and Mr. Ernest Blythe, former Finance Minister. General O'Duffy complied with the order, but Mr. Blythe refused, declaring he needed the weapon for self-defense. His police escort, he said, had been withdrawn a few weeks ago and he had no intention of voluntarily making himself defenseless at the behest of Mr. de Valera and any of his colleagues.

Submerged Mountain 'Heard' by Surveyors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Pedro, Calif.

DID you ever listen to a mountain? Probably not. But engineers attached to the survey ship Guide of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey here have, and a good, big mountain at that —one that is estimated to be 7500 feet high.

While on a charting expedition along the California coast below Monterey recently, hydrographers on the Guide "heard" a submerged mountain by means of fathometers, and determined that it rose from the depth of 2000 fathoms a distance of 7500 feet. By means of radio acoustic range finders they then "heard" the location of the elevation to be about 32 miles southwest of Point Sur.

If the ocean were drained at that point, hydrographers say, the mountain would be exposed as a solitary ridge about 10 miles long from north to south. Although it cannot be seen, sensitive sound apparatus makes possible accurate measurements of the mountain and its characteristics.

New Orleans Put Under Martial Law In Fraud Inquiry

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 1 (AP) —The battle between the district attorney's office and the grand jury over investigation of charges of fraud in last November's election was climaxed yesterday by the declaration of martial law by Gov. O. K. Allen for the city of New Orleans "to such an extent as is necessary to protect the grand jury."

Instructions were issued to the commander of the state militia to arrange for "such protection that may be necessary to enable the grand jury to discharge their functions without violence or molestation." At nightfall the troops had not been remobilized after their discharge early today following their mobilization Sunday and Sunday night.

It was regarded as probable that the troops would be used more as bodyguards for the grand jury than as massed troops as at first apparently had been intended.

Declaration of martial law came only two days before District Attorney Eugene Stanley had planned to open the seized ballot boxes on order of Judge Alexander C. O'Donnell of Criminal District Court, who refused to accept a "no true bill" from the grand jury after one of the jurors had told the court that the grand jury report was being submitted without any examination of the boxes.

Coal Strike Gains In Pennsylvania Mining District

Pinchot's Offer to Settle Differences Refused by Frick Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1 — The strike wave in western Pennsylvania coal fields gained in size today following the decision last night of 2000 union miners to strike at four Allegheny County mines of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation and the walkout of 5000 miners in Washington County.

This followed on the heels of a statement by Maj. Kenneth W. Momeyer, commanding officer of the National Guard troops in the Fayette County strike zone, that he would ask Gov. Gifford Pinchot for 1700 additional guardsmen to preserve peace.

Meanwhile Governor Pinchot's offer late yesterday to act as mediator in an effort to settle the strike, which has for its single objective recognition by the companys of the United Mine Workers instead of company unions, has been refused by Mr. Thomas Moses, president of the H. C. Frick Coke Company.

Mr. Moses and Mr. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, were invited to go to Harrisburg today for a conference with the Governor, out of which it was hoped peace would come. While Mr. Lewis named representatives, Mr. Moses refused to attend the meeting.

Six men were shot in a mêlée between pickets and deputy sheriffs at the Star Junction mine of the Frick Company, in Fayette County, today. This brings the list of shootings up to 18 in sporadic outbreaks between strike pickets, mine guards and employed miners in Fayette County in the last 24 hours. Most of these clashes occurred at Frick Company mines.

Two thousand miners of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation marched on the mine of the Pittsburgh Coal Company at Library, Allegheny County, today. This movement followed a decision by miners at Mollenauer, Castle Shannon, Horning and Coverdale, in Alleghany County, last night to join the strike. The march movement was taken against the advice of Mr. P. A. Fagan, district president of the United Mine Workers of America. Mr. Fagan urged the men to delay until the coal code had been considered by Brig-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national Recovery Administrator.

Several mines of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, Mellon-controlled coal concern, in Washington County, were to go on strike today, affecting about 5000 miners.

Mr. J. A. Seaman, sheriff of Washington County, reported "all quiet" in his vicinity following the walkout yesterday of miners at the Crescent Heights and Lilley mines. The sheriff, however, notified Governor Pinchot he was ready to accept state police assistance.

Japan Raises Rates On Cable Dispatches

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 1—The Ministry of Communications announces that the deferred press rate from Tokyo to Boston has been increased from 27 to 46 yen a word, which brings the charges when paid in Japanese currency to practically the same amount as those paid in United States currency on the basis of present exchange.

The Ministry asserts the action was necessary because of the necessity of making settlements with American companies on the basis of the old French gold franc, and asserts it would be willing to maintain the former rates if American companies would agree to reduce their charges in dollars to the equivalent of Japanese rates in yen.

The Ministry explained that the rates must be figured in gold francs. However, it is willing to reduce gold rates by one-half if American companies agree similarly, thus equalizing the revenue between America and Japan.

Garbage Concession Makes Laborer Rich

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—Rubbish brought riches to Señor Manuel Martins, garbage dealer extraordinary and once a humble laborer in his native village of Cacilhas.

While Señor Martins was collecting garbage in a small way, the Lisbon authorities called for tenders for the disposal of the city refuse. Señor Martins got the contract, borrowed money and hired barges to take the waste across the river to Cacilhas. There he converted it into fertilizer. He then bought cheap plots of land and produced crops of fruits and vegetables which are carried back in the barges to Lisbon.

He is now one of the wealthiest men in Portugal and lives in a castle overlooking the Tagus where his fleet plies daily to and fro.

Rodriguez Supporting Mexican Border Group

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 1 (By U. P.) — President Rodriguez telegraphed his congratulations Saturday to Mr. W. G. Bowman, prominent resident of Tijuana, indorsing the plans of a group of border business men to organize a "Mexican-American Fraternal League."

The league would attempt to encourage good understanding between Mexicans and Americans. One of its objectives would be to suppress such disrespectful names as "gringo" and "greaser."

Electrifying Alberta Elevators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta.—A wholesale electrification program for the handling of grain in Alberta elevators is to take place shortly when 175 country grain elevators will be equipped with electrical motors and all the necessary electrical operating machinery in place of the gasoline engines used in the past.

Where Sea Birds Colonize Unmolested by Men

All Photos Courtesy of National Parks of Canada to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scenes at Quebec Bird Sanctuaries

Upper Left—Common Murres and Razor-Billed Auks on St. Mary's Island. Upper Right—Examining a Common Murre, Preparatory to Banding. Lower Left—Young Double-Crested Cormorants Preening on Lake Island. Lower Right—Captive Young Cormorants.

Agora of Athens Yields Relics To Princeton Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 1—Ruins of the greatest archæological importance, as well as innumerable priceless objects of art, were uncovered in the Agora of ancient Athens during the last spring by the third campaign of excavations conducted by the American School of Classical Studies, it was announced by Mr. T. Leslie Shear, director of the Agora excavations and professor of classical archæology at Princeton University, today. Professor Shear returned to Princeton last week at the completion of this year's work, which extended from Feb. 6 to July 8.

Of outstanding importance among the finds of the year were several Roman portrait heads, including the finest portrait of the young Emperor Augustus yet obtained, dating from the second century, A. D. Professor Shear characterized it is "a masterpiece of Roman art affording a true appreciation of the ability of the artist to comprehend his subject and of his technical skill to execute it in marble." Another Roman head bore a resemblance to portraits of the Emperior Commodus, but has not yet been definitely identified.

Excavations also uncovered a hitherto unknown library, dating from about 100 A. D. An inscription on a lintel of a portal of the structure gives evidence that the Priest of the Muses, T. Flavius Pantainos, and his children presented this large library of books with the large library building to the city of Athens.

The unearthing of the wall surrounding this building revealed a marble relief of a chariot of about the fourth century, B. C., and a colossal statue of a woman.

Professor Shear reported that the work had been particularly productive in sculpture of both the Greek and Roman periods. Among the most notable pieces of this kind, in addition to the Roman portrait heads, were a triangular base of marble of the Hellenistic Age, decorated with reliefs dating from a period after the end of the fourth century, B. C., and a marble statuette of the Phrygian god, Attis, assigned to the late part of the second century A, D.

Other material of importance was also uncovered in the Agora.

Professor Shear announced that excavations would be resumed next January.

San Diego Summer Symphony Is Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 1—When Conductor Mino Marcelli lifted his baton at the opening this week of the San Diego Symphony Orchestra's seventh season of midsummer night concerts, he recognized 35 of the 86 musicians as students he taught in high school.

The concerts will continue each Tuesday night at the open air Spreckels organ pavilion in Balboa Park until Aug. 22. "One of the chief purposes of the symphony organization was to furnish an important outlet for high school talent," declared Mr. Marcelli, who, is a noted composer as well as supervisor of orchestral music for the San Diego schools. "Many of my former students have gone to music finishing schools in the East, but most of them always return in the summer to play in the midsummer night concerts."

Quebec's Great 'North Shore' Forms Paradise for Sea Birds

More Than 100,000 Feathered Creatures Make Their Home on the 10 Sanctuaries Which Were Set Aside by the Canadian Government in 1925

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—It is hard to believe that there is a vast untracked, almost unknown country east of the ancient city of Quebec, unvisited by travelers although the ships of the world sail up and down its coasts. It is familiarly and appropriately known as "the North Shore"—the north shore of the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence stretching for 1000 miles northeastward to the Strait of Belle Isle and the Labrador coast.

It is a wild and rock-bound coast, peopled at far-flung points by groups of British, French and Indian stock, who subsist as did their ancestors on fish and venison and the stores of the fur traders, who know naught of radios and motion pictures but can tell you at a glance if a boat is seaworthy or a sledge dog is worth the price asked for it.

But if this is "the great lone land" to the cities "down east," to the sea birds it is an earthly paradise where, unmolested by hunters, they can fill their rookeries with eggs and uproar, gorge themselves with capelin and fill the air with trailing clouds of snow.

Ten Sanctuaries

No less than 10 sanctuaries, most of them islands or groups of islands, were set aside by the Canadian Government under authority of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, in 1925, for the purpose of insuring secure nesting sites in perpetuity. Since then the feathered population has increased steadily until, in 1930, when a census was taken by Harrison F. Lewis, chief bird warden for the district, it numbered more than 100,000.

Although this year a passenger steamer runs up the coast, the most satisfactory way to visit the bird sanctuaries is by small motorboat or canoe. From Birch Islands to Bradore Bay every preserve has its own distinctions of topography and bird life and is worth a personal call, preferably under the guidance of an ornithologist. Watshishow for instance is but a straggling series of small, bare islets and yet this is the chief home of the famous edier duck, warmer of countless beds.

Fog Island is the nesting ground par excellence of the common murre and double-crested confusion. On Wolf Bay sanctuary the majority of the population consists of puffins and razor-billed auks. On the two small islands, Perroquet and Greenly, which make up the land area of Bradore Bay bird sanctuary, at the western end of the Strait of Belle Isle, there are more nesting seabirds in the proper season than in all the rest of these sanctuaries combined.

The latter island, by the way, enjoyed a blaze of glory for the first and probably the last time, in 1928 when the German transatlantic airplane Bremen landed on its pond, no doubt startling the grotesquely dignified little puffins out of their innumerable burrows.

Cormorants Interest

Of all the webbed tribes perhaps the big dark-backed, white-breasted cormorants appeal most to the stranger's imagination. Going ashore on Wapitagun (Indian name for cormorant) one finds every foot of the rock covered by the birds and their bulky nests. While the parents step clumsily out of arm's reach the youngsters scream vociferously for food, thrusting out their long snakelike necks and small heads.

It was at Cape Whittle, opposite the island, that the naturalist Audubon "had the pleasure of coming immediately upon a cormorant's nest. . . . The mother bird was on her nest with three young; I was unobserved by her for some minutes and was delighted to see how kindly attentive she was to her brood. Suddenly her keen eyes saw me, and she flew off to dive in the sea."

But scarcely less interesting and just as tame are the smaller murres. A contemporary writer on this domain, Charles Wendell Townsend, describes how "they stood about in crowds and anxiously made way for us, walking or running along erect with legs apart in a comical manner, as they waved their short, paddlelike wings to aid them in balancing. In their anxiety and nervousness they freqquently fell over the cormorants' nests and sadly stained their white shirt-fronts in the mire, and often, in their attempts to rise on the wing, they would sprawl headforemost down the rocks."

But even if there were no bird colonies to attract the wilderness lover he should voyage to the north shore of this immense inland sea, to partake of the hospitality of the simply hardy natives, white and red, watch whales and seals sporting in the sub-arctic waters, thrill with the crimson lingering sunsets over black forests and lonely harbors, hear the haunting cries of sea-fowl mingle with those of wolf and lynx, revel in nature as primitive and unspoiled as when, four centuries before, Jacques Cartier gazed upon it, and understand the truth of Dr. Grenfell's words, "Most blessed is the man who can get along with least things."

New Serb Parties Trying to Attract Support of Masses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—A number of new political parties have just appeared in Yugoslavia and are appealing to the masses for support. One is called the Yugoslav National Party, another the Radical Socialist Party, and a third the Socialist Party. All have originated in the old kingdom of Serbia among the Serbs and have been founded by persons in close connection with the leaders of the present dictatorial régime.

They have attractive platforms, designed to catch the eye of dissatisfied people, but give little promise of becoming important.

The masses of the people here are outwardly passive, just at present, and politically inactive, but there are signs of discontent.

Alaska Allotted Recovery Act Fund For Public Works

Job-Giving Construction to Ease Relief Load in the Territory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—Alaska has been allotted $1,000,000 for roads; $96,000 for air fields and $210,008 for the Alaskan Railroad from National Recovery Act funds, which is to be disbursed through the Governor of Alaska and various governmental agencies and bureaus now operating in the Territory.

Consternation was manifest in Alaska when it was learned that there was a possibility of Alaska not having a share of the fund for relief work. This anxiety was due to the fact that Alaska, through territorial, municipal and private resources, which had hitherto borne the burden of unemployment, had completely exhausted their reserve funds. And since this year's appropriations were considerably below that of previous years and neither the territory nor its municipalities could legally issue bonds to carry this load, there is a grave danger of widespread misery among its people this year, unless some form of relief is provided.

Unemployment is seemingly on the increase in Alaska this year. This state of affairs is not only due to the fact that itinerant job seekers still keep drifting into Alaska from the Pacific Coast states, despite reiterated warnings, but by the dismissal of government employees during the last three months as a result of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's economy program, and the inability of Alaskan industries to continue to employ the usual force of men.

Discarded Auto Parts Used to Mend Turbines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Discarded parts of an old automobile and odds and ends of brass thrown away as useless have been used by the machinists of the city water and electrical department in rehabilitating one of the two big 750-horsepower turbines at the booster station, just below the city reservoir in Byrd Park.

The big turbine has been in operation 24 hours a day since it was installed several years ago, and was found to be getitng a little rickety, due to the wearing down of parts and friction surfaces. Inspection by the city engineers showed that it could be put back in shape and operated for two or three years, saving the city the expense of a new turbine.

So in the first week the turbine has been completely dismantled and the worn part supplanted with new ones. Consisted in their program of economy, the mechanics have used a number of discarded metal parts of automobiles and other metal objects in reassembling the turbine.

THAYER McNEIL

After Inventory

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MIRABEL PRESERVES Strawberry-Raspberry Blackberry-Pineapple Cherry-Apricot 2 1 LB JARS 29c

FINAST PINEAPPLE Crushed Hawaiian — packed by Dole—nice served in salads, fruit cup or summer desserts. 2 NO 2 TINS 25c

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FRESH FRUIT and VEGETABLES

Sunkist Lemons Doz 29c — Native Celery Bunch 12c
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PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Progress in Education

N. A. B. I. and Its Work

Bible Professors Take Stock of Their Calling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Syracuse, N. Y.

NABI is the Hebrew word for prophet, so it is fitting that its letters should provide initials for the National Association of Biblical Instructors.

The association has had a vigorous history of 23 years keeping in touch with its members through a special section of "Christian Education." But its growth and purpose called for an organ of its own, and this month the first issue has appeared, edited by Dr. Ismar J. Peritz, as the Journal of the N. A. B. I.

Dr. Peritz commands wide influence as the leading Biblical scholar of central New York. Since 1904 he has been Welland Ives professor of Biblical languages at Syracuse University. This past year he retired from teaching, and is using his leisure as a labor of love in the service of his active associates.

In one respect the Journal is probably unique. In his introductory editorial, Dr. Peritz says:

"We have no rival or competitor, and the field we cover is unoccupied.

"The Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, to which many of our members belong, specializes in creative research. Ours is a humbler but none the less important function. It is ours to point out the ways and means by which to transmit the ever-increasing volume of new discoveries, and to apply it to the betterment of the social, ethical, economic and spiritual life of individuals and society."

Facing the Music

A distinguished array of contributors leads off, and we are quickly introduced to the difficulties faced by Biblical instructors in the educational institutions of the nation.

It is not any official attitude that stands in the way, for only 16 per cent of our colleges and universities refuse to give credit for Bible studies to their entrants; and 9 per cent of these are willing to do so if a sufficient number of applicants desire it. The difficulty is far more subtle and embarrassing—the Bible instructor tends to be regarded as superfluous.

"Ignored by students, passed up by the clergy, tolerated by the faculty, ours is often a lonely and discouraging task," writes Prof. Chester Warren Quimby of Dickinson.

But one thing at least must be said for Bible professors—they are out to face the music, and are their own severest critics. Dr. Quimby continues:

"Sometimes when I sit among Biblical scholars, listening to some intricate technical paper, or when I have left my own classroom after having achieved some very clever solution to a Bible difficulty, I have seen the form of one like unto the Son of Man standing and saying, 'One of you shall betray me!'

"For it cannot be that our Christian faith depends for its truth and its power upon matters of past fact which are always open to new and critical investigation."

His conclusion is in the highest mood of religious consecration;

"Unless our campus-living radiates the joyous, hard sacrifice of Jesus, our classroom teaching will die on our lips.

"We must *be* the Word of God if we are to teach the Word of God."

To Rid of Superstition

Hugh Hartshorne of Yale, who has done much to make religion alive to American youth, says the same thing in another form. He points out that a man may be a great Biblical scholar but a very poor Christian:

"If the Bible is made central in either the religious teaching of college students in the curriculum of seminaries, then the courses are out of focus—they are not centered, as now taught, on the actual needs and problems of the students.

"If we could rid ourselves of the superstition that mere Bible knowledge is an assured road to the good life, we would be free to deal with the Bible objectively, on historical and literary grounds, appealing to its attraction rather than to some independent power it may be supposed to exercise over the lives of individuals."

Mary E. Lakeman, professor of Biblical literature at Mary Baldwin College, Staunton, Va., lays down 15 principles that should govern religious instruction. Under the fifteenth head she says;

"The college course in Bible must meet the life problems of the student.

"Too often have our youth been exposed for years to courses in religion without their lives and conduct being affected thereby. It is even possible for them to become hardened and calloused to all religious influence if their instruction does not make vital contacts with life."

Jesus' Own Bible

She calls attention to the Old Testament as a basis for college studies;

"The Old Testament was Jesus' own Bible, furnishing largely the basis for his culture, the inspiration for his teachings, the ammunition for his temptations and the food for his spirit."

She is hard on the slipshod teacher:

"One feels as if it would not be too extreme to say that a course in religion which does not command the intellectual respect of the student is demoralizing and a menace."

Joseph Haroutunian, lecturer in Biblical history at Wellesley, contributes a picturesque and striking plea for the Bible teacher. His statements are dramatic and suggestive rather than logical, so it is a bit risky to lift them out of their context; but a few quotations will safely indicate his progressive outlook.

"Modern education, because of its exclusive interest in practice and centering attention to limited issues, has developed skills, but not great souls.

"We are paying dearly for this. The practical-mindedness of the modern man has made him a slave of his environment; it has obscured his vision, impoverished his mind and spirit."

"It seems there is a Biblical temper, a Biblical perspective, which is other than our own. It seems that the modern mind has realized this and turned away from the Bible."

"It seems that, assuming the mind of modern education, the Bible does not deserve a prominent place in a college curriculum. Whatever we may think of the matter, this is the judgment of our authorities, and we shall not be able to prove them wrong.

"I know of only one way which will give the Bible a place of dignity in modern education—and that is the use of the Bible as a protest against the assumptions and aims of our educators. So long as these are left unchallenged, the Bible must continue to suffer neglect."

As Witnesses

He too marshals his arguments to a noble conclusion:

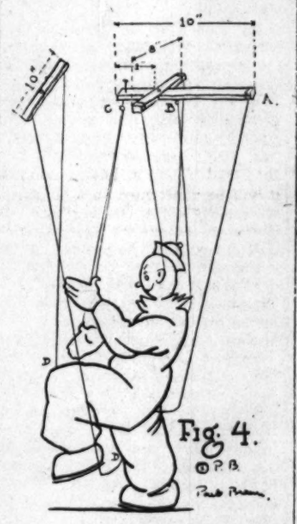
"I will end with a plea for a simple-hearted and humble approach to the Bible. Our duty is at once tremendous and simple. We must transmit the message of the Bible; we must allow God to speak to us.

"Setting aside all feeling of superiority, undue preoccupation with the mere instruments of historical and literary criticism, we must seek to understand and perhaps appropriate the mind of the Bible.

"Then we shall come to our students, not as professors of an antique faith and tellers of an unimportant and uninteresting tale, but as witnesses to eternal truth.

"Ours is a high calling."

ERNEST J. BOWDEN.



Scottish Teachers Protest New Policy

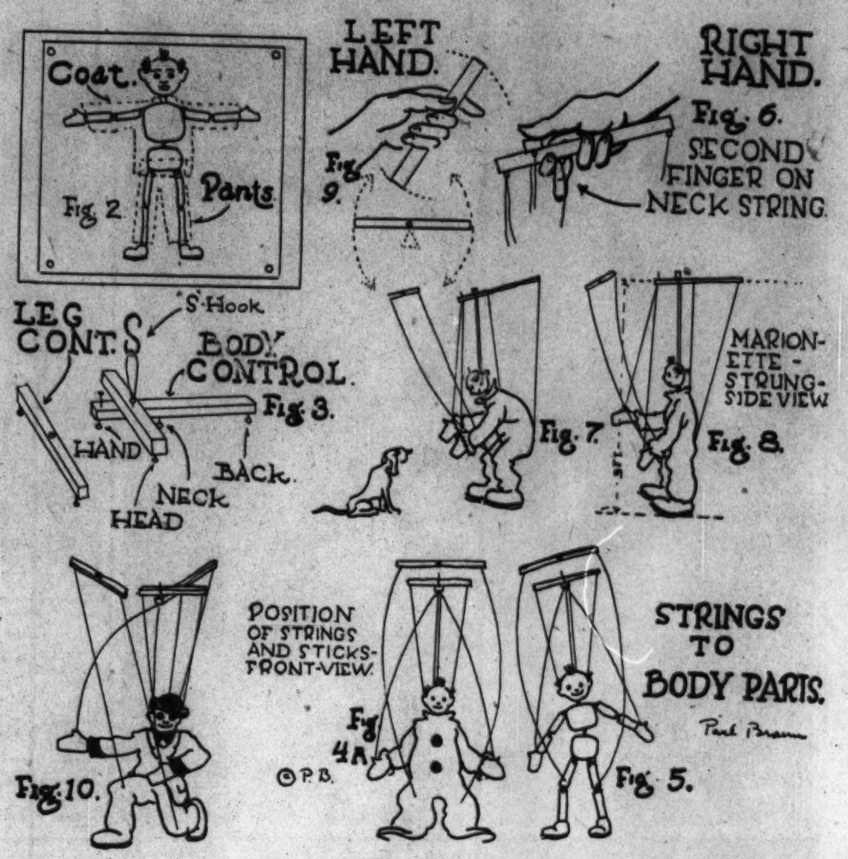
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh, Scotland

The teachers of this country, meeting here as the Educational Institute of Scotland, protested against salary reductions. The president, Mr. W. F. Anderson, of Arbroath, said that once again the question of remuneration had monopolized the greater share of their attention during the past year. The profession some years ago had succeeded in getting salary scales incorporated in an act of Parliament, and many expected that thereafter "peace would reign over the land," whereas, ever since, there have been constantly recurring troubles, due to direct opposition to the standard of a fair remuneration for services rendered. The profession, he said, was being forced into the political field in self-defense.

Unemployment in the teaching profession was deplored by Mr. Anderson. Unemployment had assumed alarming proportions of which the general public were not aware. They could not view with other than grave concern a situation which opened out no prospects of employment to thousands of young people, particularly women, who, after spending years in equipping themselves for the profession, had no likelihood of employment for years ahead.

A resolution was passed urging the raising of the school-leaving age in Scotland to 15. Another resolution condemned the government policy of economy, which had resulted in serious curtailment of educational facilities in respect of buildings, equipment, staff, bursaries, and the like, and demanding the restoration not only of former facilities but also provision for reasonable development.



Marionettes by Children

4—Costume, Stringing and Manipulation

While this series of eight articles running on Tuesdays was written primarily as a summer course for teachers for classroom use, we believe that it will prove a rich opportunity to parents who are looking for a wholesome and constructive home project to work out with their children.

By PAUL BRAUN,

Former Director of Puppetry, Johns Hopkins University

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PUT make-up on marionette. Fig. 1 shows many types of faces on the same head shape. Paint the hands, arms and legs flesh color, also all exposed body parts. Shoes may be painted on the feet or may be made from suitable materials, using the pattern as a guide.

Costume

In costuming your marionette use the thinnest materials possible. Be sure there are no tight parts at any of the joints or at any point where bending takes place. Use solid colors. You can paint or sew decorations or frills on the costume foundation. Follow the simple plan suggested in Fig. 2 for making a pattern for costumes. Lay the marionette on top of a piece of paper which has been tacked to a drawing board. Draw around the body of the marionette as suggested by the dotted lines. This will give you a pattern for a "general" costume. Cut out the pattern and transfer it to cloth. Remember, two pieces for both front and back of each part of the costume.

The same pattern "idea" may be used in making all types of costume. Sew the costume parts together and sew on the body of the marionette at convenient points.

Control Sticks

Fig. 3 shows the control stick used to manipulate this type of marionette. It consists of three parts, two for the body control and one for the leg. Fig. 4 gives the dimensions of these parts. These sticks are made from wooden strips about one inch wide and one-half inch thick.

The two sticks for the body control are respectively eight inches and ten inches long. They are fastened together at about two inches from the end of the 10-inch stick. At the four ends of these two sticks, insert screw eyes. To these are fastened the strings. Also, place a screw eye at the point marked "neck" about one inch back of intersection of the sticks. In the front end of the 10-inch stick drive a nail. This is to act as a peg on which you will hang the leg control when it is not in use. Bore a hole in the leg control at exact center and place it on the nail, also put screw eyes in each end of this stick. Make an "S" hook to hang your control on when not in use, Fig. 3.

Stringing

Fig. 4 shows how a marionette is strung. Use the same kind of black linen thread for stringing as you did for making the joints.

Two strings run from the cross strip and fasten to the sides of the head, just behind the ears and a little off center. This, to make sure the head will drop forward instead of backward.

One string runs from point A to a spot at the bottom-center of the hips section. Another is fastened at Point B to the center of the back of the chest section, about one inch below where the head and chest join.

Sew one end of a string to one of the hands and carry the free end up through the screw eye at Point C and down to the other hand, where it is in turn sewed.

Allow this string to be just long enough to keep the hands hanging at the sides. The leg strings are sewed at points D-D on the upper leg, just above the knee joint. These are fastened to the leg control and should be just long enough to enable the leg control to be taken off the nail without pulling the marionette off the floor.

When the marionette is strung, the distance from the floor to the control should be about three feet. Fig. 8.

Fig. 5 shows some idea where the strings are fastened to the body parts. Fig. 4A shows a front view of a marionette strung.

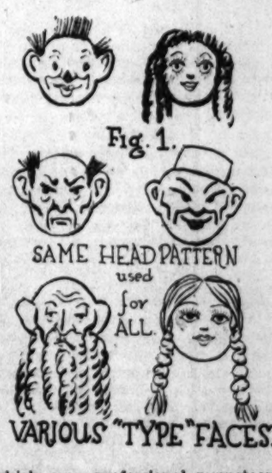
Hold the body control in your right hand so the second finger rests on the neck strings, Fig. 6. Let the feet rest solidly on the floor. Put just a bit of pressure on the neck string so the head will drop forward. Move the control so the cross stick has an up and down motion. The head will follow in a like direction. By pulling on the neck string and tilting the control forward slightly, the marionette will nod its head up and down. Fig. 7.

If the operator speaks and at the same time enunciates each word with a combination of these head movements the illusion that the marionette is talking will be created. Pull the hand strings and the marionette can be made to make gestures.

Walking the Marionette

Take the leg control in your left hand and hold it in the exact center. Using your wrist as a fulcrum, move the control up and down. Fig. 9. The legs will follow. While moving the leg control move the body forward, keeping an even distance between the body control and the leg control. The marionette will move forward and walk. Fig. 8. Do not allow him to slump. Do not allow him to leave the floor, a failing which even professional puppeteers are guilty of.

Practice makes perfect; Watch humans. Try to imitate their actions with the marionette. Use just a slight bit of exaggeration in all your movements. Try making the marionette dance by keeping time with the leg control. Fig. 10 shows the position of the controls when a marionette is kneeling.



Extension Study Free To a State's Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madison, Wis.

Beginning at once, unemployed Wisconsin citizens who can profit from further educational training may take university correspondence-study and extension class courses at the expense of the State.

This provision was made by the recent Legislature in enacting its State Relief Act, which made the first direct state appropriation by a Legislature to meet the educational needs as well as the material wants of food, clothing and shelter of the unemployed.

A state grant up to $30,000 for one year was voted to pay instruction fees for those unemployed who have suitable qualifications for extension courses.

The plans for disbursing the appropriation were formulated by the Wisconsin Industrial Commission and Col. Leo Crowley, of the executive council, who emphasized that educational opportunities for worthy unemployed persons are as valuable as material relief in preserving morale until such individuals are again self-sufficient. It is expected also that many unemployed persons will be able to train themselves for new jobs through this plan.

Extension courses open to the unemployed include, besides a large number of vocational courses, many in the general correspondence-study curriculum, such as English, other languages and literature, history, economics and sociology, business, and technical subjects.

Ordinarily, it is provided, only one course may be carried at a time, but exceptions will be made for capable students. The word "unemployed" is interpreted to mean that one who is doing only odd jobs or less than half-time work may be allowed to take extension courses without fee. Any person on public relief, whether or not working for the relief agency, is considered unemployed. An unemployed person with sufficient funds only for minimum food, clothing and shelter is classified as unable to pay the usual tuition fees. In the case of a person under 21 living with his parents or someone responsible foh his support, free tuition will not be granted unless the parents or other person responsible is unable to pay the prescribed fees.

A student registering for a course while unemployed and then becoming employed for more than half-time work (15 hours a week), will be allowed to finish the course.

Dick Opens A Law Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Morgantown, W. Va.

Dick was graduated from a college of law last year. He tried in vain to find a lawyer who would pay him to assist in his office. Did he give up and wait months for better times?

Not this boy! He opened an office of his own. His rent was small and his office was next door to that of an older lawyer who let him use his law library. He purchased office furniture and bought a copy of the Code of West Virginia. He also became a notary public. For several months he did not make expenses but the landlord was lenient and reduced his rent. He kept busy visiting court when not studying, reading law magazines, or talking with other lawyers.

Before many months he was making expenses. He drafted a will, settled one or two small estates, looked up the title to one or two properties, filed a mechanics lien, tried one case in justice court, and made several investigations for insurance companies.

He did not loaf. He did not take any shady cases. The work he did have he did well. About two months ago he was given all of the local business of a national concern that hires lawyers to investigate claims against insurance companies and to find facts about people who desire credit. He has been practicing about a year and he is saving some money each month.

More important than this—he has demonstrated that a young lawyer who is honorable, works hard, and does his best can make progress even when business is not booming.

The College Registrar

He Has Become Much More Than a Door-Man

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago.

WHOLESOME effects on college students are coming out of the recent economic struggle, according to observations made by college registrars. College students are working harder than ever before, many registrars agree. Students of well-to-do parents have been so cut in their usual allowance that they have little to spend for gayety and are consequently studying more. Local theaters, several registrars have noticed, do not get so much patronage. Many students are moving out of fraternity houses to private homes where they have less expense.

The number of honor students is increasing in colleges. At Carnegie Institute of Technology the number of honor students doubled in a two-year period.

A trend is noticed toward making the office of the registrar a truly professional one. He is in a position to be much more than merely a doorman who opens and closes the portals to a swelling stream of students, and who takes care of their credentials, attendance records, and grades. The changing order gives him new functions and new responsibilities. He may become an important adviser to students.

Need of Broader Guidance

"Everyone on the campus wants to advise the freshman," says one registrar. But a first-year student really needs advice from some one who has a perspective and a general view of the whole vocational field. For this reason many registrars hope to have vocational guidance brought to a central point on the campus.

"In addition to being a receiving officer and a high keeper of the seals and records," says M. V. A. C. Henmon of the University of Wisconsin, "the registrar must be a director in the search for better criteria of admission than we now possess and a liaison officer to cooperate with the secondary schools from which students come to his institution, in a program of educational guidance to encourage able students to continue their schooling, and to direct those who plan to enter college, but who are not fitted for it, into other worthwhile pursuits."

Economy Questions

The question of economy weighs heavily over the registrar's office. Practical ways in which expenditures could be decreased have been discussed by convening registrars. In one university much saving was effected by cutting down on the amount of printing and substituting planographing. Where formerly clerks were paid for overtime now the amount of work to be done and the duties are very carefully organized so that each one in the office knows just what is required of him. If he finishes at closing time, well and good. If not he must work overtime without pay.

The registrar is having much more opportunity to meet parents and interested students who are coming more often to visit a prospective college. Registrars are the logical officers to encourage such visits and to act as traffic officers to route parents to members of the staff or faculty who can give them the best service.

Twenty years ago of 1000 pupils who started together in the first grade, 104 completed the high school course, records show, and 14 were graduated from college. Today of 1000 pupils starting together, 260 are graduated from high school and 50 obtain a college degree.

'You Is' Grammatical?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madison, Wis.

IMAGINE an educated person saying "you is," or "you was!" It just isn't being done—and yet "you are" and "you were" are "thoroughly ungrammatical," educators from Wisconsin and several other states were informed at the annual institute for superintendents and principals conducted by the University of Wisconsin.

And if schoolmasters of the eighteenth century hadn't been so stubborn we of the present would say "you is" and "you was" when speaking in the singular person, said R. C. Pooley, professor of the teaching of English.

Many eighteenth century novelists, including Jonathan Swift, were inclined to use the singular verb when speaking in the singular person, but the "hard-boiled old schoolmasters" scotched the idea so thoroughly, Professor Pooley explained, that today we use the plural form when we mean the singular.

The primary task of the school, he maintained, is to relieve the child's speech of those incorrect forms of language that deter him from clear, simple and concise communication with his fellows and on that basis, Professor Pooley said, "we would be cutting out nine-tenths of the unessential details in the English grammar textbooks."

The only rule of correctness that holds true in modern English, he explained, is this—that if a speaker uses a grammatical form that pictures his idea without prejudice to his audience or to himself, it is correct, and the problem educators now face as far as English instruction is concerned, he added, arises from the fact that "we are now using a socially aristocratic program of language correctness in a democratic educational system."

Educators attending the institute were informed that unemployed persons who have taken the opportunity to improve their minds during the period of idleness now drawing to a close will have the best opportunities for advancement.

Employers, interviewing job seekers, now ask first, "What have you been doing during the past few months," said Prof. A. H. Edgerton, director of vocational guidance at the University of Wisconsin. In a talk on guidance services during depression periods, Professor Edgerton outlined the results of a nationwide investigation he had conducted into occuationpal opportunities for college graduates. The investigation revealed, he declared, that a college graduate has a far better chance of placement and success than a person without college training.

"The employers," he explained, on the basis of replies received from many men in industrial and professional fields, "stress the importance of college training and social experiences which prepare one for living, working and playing with others, as well as specialized knowledge of the work to be done. They indicate fully as much concern with control of the graduate job-seekers' emotions as with their motions while at work."

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The Home Forum

Hiking in the Norwegian Mountains

SOME years ago three friends decided to start off with their knapsacks on a holiday hike in the Norwegian mountains. For the time being they resolved to forget the world and their daily cares and make their whole concern to rejoice in the scenery, the flowers, the air and their own freedom. They pictured starting out in the morning from one cosy tourist hut to arrive in the evening at another, having, perhaps, for adventure met a herd of reindeer and waded a river or two.

Hiking in the mountains, however, did not turn out as simple as that. To begin with, they meant to walk from the Gjeiteryg hut at Finse to the Iungsdal hut; but the latter part of the route they meant to follow had only just been opened, so no reliable map of the district was available. The three girls, however, were confident that they could find their way. One of the party was a great lover of Dickens, with an unending fund of jests from the mouth of her particular favorite, Sam Weller. She had, however, on her own admission, a striking lack of the bump of locality. Her cousin, wiry and sure-footed, had a fair capacity for finding her way. The third was an experienced hiker, a helpful companion and the embodiment of good humor. The three, therefore, complemented each other very well.

A drizzling rain was falling when the trio made their start from Finse, twelve hundred and twenty meters above sea level, but that did not damp their expectations. With sou'westers, oilskins and well-greased boots, they were equipped to defy the weather.

The first day provided a taste of mountain adventure. In spite of warnings to be careful, the trio lost their way on the Storefonn (Great Glacier) and tramped about for an hour before they found the welcome red T cairns erected by the Norwegian Tourists' Association to mark the routes. A warm meal and a comfortable bed awaited them in the Gjeiteryg hut, and the hardships of the day were soon transformed into the memory of a jolly adventure.

* * *

The trio stayed at the hut all the next day and enjoyed themselves in the sunshine. In the evening a fellow hiker arrived, a professor, and a trained mountaineer. His suggestion that they should make a party and tramp together was enthusiastically adopted. So the following day the four started off for the new Iungsdal hut, with such directions about the route as they were able to glean from a native. The lack of a proper map and the round tops of the mountains soon began to present unexpected difficulties in following the track.

The first mistake was made when, after a two hours' climb, they took the wrong fork where two tracks branched off, and had to make a long descent. However, they reached the Steinbergdal hut where they received further directions, and after a meal the steep ascent was resumed. In alternate drizzle and sunshine they toiled on, crossing snowdrifts and passing from one mountain top to another, all the time ascending. Their spirits were still high, however, and the rests for meals were accordingly festive. Presently the showers became more frequent; and, as greater heights were gained, glaciers, lakes and icy rivers had to be crossed. Then, without warning, the cairns disappeared and the party lost their way hopelessly in the vast mountain wilderness. In vain they tramped in all directions, exploring first one lakeside, then another, in the hope of finding the last T sign. From time to time they shouted, hoping that perhaps the sound might reach someone in an unseen hut, but the echo of their own voices in the foggy stillness of the dripping rocks and dreary snow and ice was the only answer. The thought of the new Iungsdal hut spurred them to fresh efforts, but at last they gave in and decided to return to the Gjeiteryg hut. By now it was half-past ten at night; and, as they realized that they would have to cross a river by a snow bridge, they decided to await daylight before making the hazardous crossing.

* * *

In this wild region of rocks and boulders, they could find neither cave nor shelter in which to change their sodden garments for the dry ones in their knapsacks. So with much merriment each hid behind a convenient boulder and changed as best they could. Then, selecting a large stone to lean against, they arranged small ones in front of it as evenly as possible, and, sitting down, huddled close together, they got what rest they could. The professor even slept! At three o'clock one of the party brought breakfast, such as it was, raisins, bits of chocolate and water. Those who blaze a trail must take what comes smiling! The morning toilet was quickly made and the party started off on the long trek back, their high spirits, it must be admitted, somewhat evaporated. Even Sam Weller's jests had become flavorless and ceased.

Twenty-five hours after the start the party reached the Gjeiteryg hut again, to the astonishment of their hosts. Here they devoured a real breakfast, had a wash and a much-needed sleep. One thing they had learned from their experience was that mountain people, themselves intimately familiar with every inch of the country, have little notion of the difficulty that strangers are likely to encounter in finding their way.

Next day the party was ready to start out again, as indefatigable as ever. One of the girls and the professor insisted on finding the Iungsdal hut, but the two others voted for an easier route. Alas! in the first mountain torrent one of them slipped and fell in, getting a thorough wetting. So, putting pride in their pockets, the two decided to return for the third time to the Gjeiteryg hut. Here they wrote a poem to commemorate their adventures, and then started out for Finse station to travel to the Hemse Valley, up which they drove in pouring rain to join their companions. At the first hut where they hoped to meet the professor and their friends, they found to their disappointment that they had not yet arrived. So the two set off on a wild motor drive, shooting down a zigzag road to the Sognefjord and up again on the other side, but still they did not find their friends. At last, to their relief, the professor and the hiker, having overcome all obstacles, arrived triumphantly in a cariole.

It was some comfort to their honor as hikers for the quartet to read in an Oslo paper that summer articles from no less than three tourist parties who had lost their way to the Iungsdal hut. Unlike their party, however, these later hikers were fortunate in meeting parties from the opposite direction, so that each was able to put the other on the right way. Since then the marking of the track has been completed.

Looking back on their adventures, the three friends get far more fun out of their reminiscences of the tramp to the Iungsdal hut, with all its hardships, than from their other more successful but less adventurous tours.

H. I. W.

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The Spectacle of the Giraffes

It was a blond, high day; the sunlight was diffused and golden, and you could see a long way in every direction. The prairie road climbed gently swelling hills, passed through sparse, sun-filled woods, crossed rivers empty of water, their dry, boulder-strewn beds unnaturally exposed and terribly lifeless. Away off the azure shaped itself into mountains that were like clouds or clouds that were like mountains. And all about us the sunny shadows of the groves were constantly resolving themselves into living forms, into the charming and innocent natives of this wide, still, morning world.

Here, at first glance, is just an acacia wood. But there is something in the look of it that is not quite right. Long, muscular-looking, denuded branches seem to rise above the low, neatly spreading trees; they lean against each other, cross each other at strange angles. They are absolutely motionless, but they are not branches, for they have heads, flat, silly heads. They have great ears and minute horns like stubby, pointing fingers. These heads are incredibly out of proportion to the long necks which swell downward to a spotted body not long enough from its high shoulders to its sharply slanting rump. Almost you might have missed seeing it, so exactly is it the color of the tawny scene. And the car comes quietly to a standstill, for Schwarz knows that his inexplicable and chronic haste must give way before the enchanted spectacle of the giraffes.

Languidly, then, the long criss-crossed necks parted and as many flat faces peered down at us from above the trees. I think the fairy-like impression these creatures make comes partly from the odd effect of seeing the woods full of animals taller than the trees. One big fellow stood near the road, his neck bent forward, nibbling from a little roof garden of green. When we stopped he lifted a surprised-looking face and simpered down at us, while we stared admiringly up at him. A zebra standing beside him seemed to reach about to his ankles. Nothing can describe the complacency of that flat head with its large, wide-spreading ears and tiny, inadequate horns. The silly fellow was not twenty yards from us; but, as we did not move or get out of the car, he was not afraid. After a long, long look at us he moved his little head and focused on the truck with the same mild, affected curiosity. He and most of the others were twice as large as giraffes you see in zoos, and of much finer color. It surpassed, indeed, in depth and brilliance, that of the leopard—a gorgeous red-brown, softening into gold or fawn, the spots dazzlingly white and rimmed with black. The younger ones were pale gold or fawn, a color as full of light as that of the shadowiest gazelle.

At last this elegant, tall gentleman became bored with us. Turning, with his funny, short tail curved up over his rump, he got his incongruous members into motion and sauntered away. But now, with his back turned and no longer able to see us, he lost confidence. His pace quickened; he broke into a long, straddling, lopsided, leisurely gallop. He cantered up and down, his long neck undulated, he was a gigantic rocking-horse sired by a boa constrictor. You thought he was going to tip over, you thought he would break his neck on the trees, you couldn't see how he got on at all or why he existed. At a safe distance from the road curiosity overcame him and he wanted to look again. So he picked out an acacia tree that reached about to his shoulder and hid behind that, feeling perfectly safe in his ambush with only six or eight feet of neck and his blah little face sticking up above him.

Farther along we came on a herd of about eighteen giraffes. They were of all sizes—children, pale-gold adolescents, youths and maidens of marriageable age, a couple in the prime of life, and one magnificent old bull of gorgeous brown gold so deep it was almost black. After we had stared at each other a long time, the giraffes decided to move on. The young bull took the lead, the others wonderfully ranged themselves in couples for all the world like a wedding procession. — GRACE FLANDRAU, in "Now I Saw the Congo." (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Summer on the Mediterranean

The little coastal towns are full of color. Every post and door and shutter is a deep blue, as if the sea had raced up the steep rock steps and had drenched them in its own unforgettable dye; as if the sky had rained blue water through the air and left it there to dance in the sunlight.

The season is over, but the swallows remain—the swallows, the sun, the moon and I. It is the time of climbing geraniums, pink and scarlet, and of bougainvillea hanging in cascades of vivid purple over the cream-tinted walls. In a row upon my window ledge peaches stand ripening in the sun, breathing warm sweetness into the room. Very steeply below grow the lemon trees, their white star flowers giving place to firm green fruit which daily pales to shining yellow among the leaves. Below again the dusty gray-green olives give place to the cypresses, rising sturdily against the emerald wash of the sea close into shore.

Looking down from the height of my open window, I can see the pebbles glittering like jewels through the clear water, a border of tiny, brilliant things encircling the coast; beyond, like a map of some strange world, the rocks show purple beneath the surface, lifting brown heads here and there to be folded and folded by the light waves.

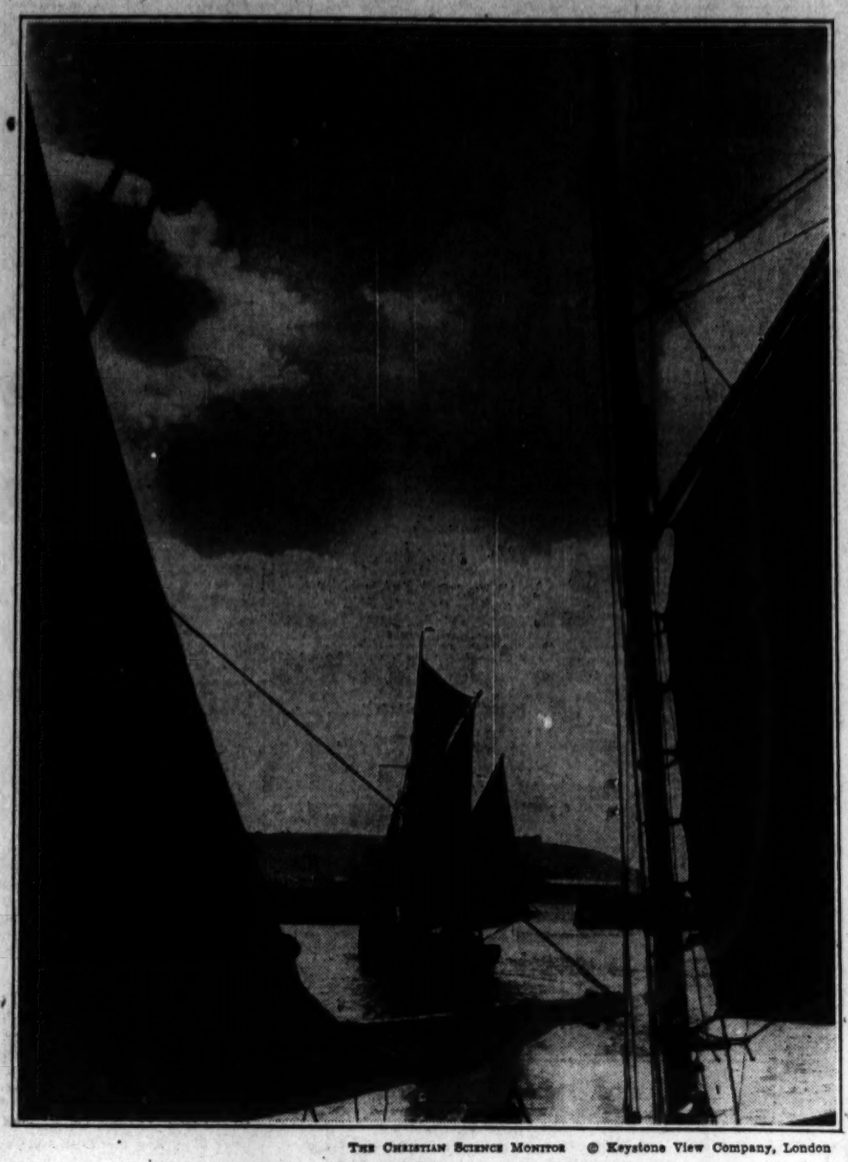
So quiet, now that the visitors have left—fled before the great heat wave which never came—while a breeze, passing over the mountains, fans the sunshine; fled from the loveliness of silence, with only the crackle of pebbles dragged to and fro on the shore, with an occasional far-off bell rocking in a tower high above, and a chorus of frogs waking with the moon.

In the early evening the sun passes behind a great ridge of rock, and then across the whole circle in the east spreads a glow as warm and soft as the peaches on my sill. Above the sky pales to lemon and beyond to silver. And through it rides the moon, but a thread when the week came in, now full and round and wonderful, picking up the dark sea and heaping it into miles and miles of brilliant light. Far across the bay glimmer the portholes of an English vessel, led by a tiny tug between the green and red lamps at the opening of the harbor. The few remaining visitors are leaving Monaco swiftly, lest the threatened heat arrive.

I could go, too, if I wished. I could scurry along the winding coast and board the little steamer and pass between the green and red lamps. I could look back to where, through the darkness, I know the orange roofs rise one above the other on the steeply cut terraces, to where the little boats lap lazily at their moorings in the shadows, to where the fireflies glow between each wing flap among the trees. I could do it if I would.

Instead I feel my way over the dark rocks to the shore, and step into the magical coolness of the sea; and, throwing myself into the moon's path, I swim out and out through the phosphorescent waters and lie there, floating, gazing up at the great stars.

D. A. L.



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Plymouth Fishing Fleet Setting Out From the Barbican

PLYMOUTH is one of the resounding names in English history. It was of Plymouth Hoe that Drake dreamed when he was a thousand miles away from Britain — that Hoe from which, when playing bowls one summer's day in 1588, he first heard of the lordly Armada's arrival in the Channel and made his famous nonchalant remark: "There's time to finish the game, and beat the Spaniards too." Learned men now doubt whether, after all, Drake really did treat the Armada quite so cavalierly, just as they doubt whether Alfred ever burnt the cakes, or whether Bruce took more than a common interest in spiders; and so with all the other pleasant stories that are the gilt on history's gingerbread. Even if this particular anecdote of Drake should not be strictly true, nevertheless it embodies in striking form a characteristic quality of the English temper—a love of bold adventure, and a determination never to be disheartened.

But courage like Drake's, as this picture reminds us, is displayed as often in peace as it is in war. The victories of peace are frequently greater than those of war, but the trouble is they are not so often chronicled in verse or immortalized on canvas. Otherwise, one's first thoughts on hearing of Plymouth would not be of Drake and the Armada, but of the gallant little fishing fleet, which in its tiny boats has every day for centuries braved the perils of the ocean in order to bring food and plenty to the people on shore.

The Barbican, which can be seen in the background of the picture, was once a part of the old castle of Plymouth; in the time of Queen Elizabeth it formed a section of a defensive fortress, and today it is a barracks and stores. Its gateway, built in 1670, ten years after the restoration of Charles II to the English throne, is elaborately carved and ornamented.

Plymouth, as befits a port into which ships from America come every week, has a close connection with the New World. Sir Francis Drake sailed from Plymouth on his voyage round the world in 1577; it was from Plymouth that Sir Humphrey Gilbert's second colonizing expedition to America started in 1583; and a stone on the quay at the Barbican records that this was the last port touched by the Pilgrim Fathers on their way to America. Successful adventure is evidently in the air at Plymouth; so that it is not surprising that it was this town that sent the first woman to the English Parliament in 1919.

Shade in the City

Today I bid the trees farewell,
The forest-folk adieu,
Their high ambassador to dwell
In cities strange and new,
On every street and busy mart
Their wild-wood wealth to fling,
For joy shall be my lion-heart
And hope my eagle's wing.

I go where giant tumult stirs
Of steam and steel and stone,
As all the wise artificers
Make music of their own;
But every quiet heart shall hear
A sweeter sound prevail,
For joy shall be my chanticleer
And hope my nightingale.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON.

Délivrance des Fautes cachées

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LORSQUE le Psalmsite s'écriait: "Qui connaît ses fautes commises par erreur?" et faisait suivre cette question de la prière: "Purifie-moi de mes fautes cachées," il se rendait évidemment compte que le cœur humain tend à entretenir des mobiles, des désirs et des buts peu recommandables, que personne ne connaît sinon l'individu lui-même. Ces "fautes cachées" paraissent quelquefois les plus difficiles à vaincre, car elles semblent se présenter involontairement; et si nous ne prenons pas garde à leur nature insidieuse, nous risquons de les considérer comme notre propriété et de ne pas faire un effort sérieux pour les conquérir.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, discernait avec une pénétration merveilleuse les voies erronées du cœur humain. A la page 8 de son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, elle écrivit: "Nous avouons que notre cœur est très pervers et nous demandons qu'il soit mis à découvert devant nous, mais n'en savons-nous pas déjà plus long sur ce cœur que nous n'en voudrions faire voir à notre prochain?" Cette question en provoque une autre: Resterions-nous indifférents à nos "fautes cachées" si nos pensées, nos désirs et nos buts les plus intimes étaient exposés, comme un livre ouvert, aux regards de nos amis, de nos voisins et des passants? Ceci ne doit pourtant pas nous décourager, car la Science Chrétienne montre que les désirs, les mobiles et les pensées du cœur humain peuvent être purifiés jusqu'à ce que nous atteignions à la norme parfaite que Christ Jésus, par ses préceptes et sa pratique, établit pour tous ceux qui devaient le suivre. En outre, la Science Chrétienne appuie sur un fait réjouissant, que la Bible avait déjà proclamé: il suffit que nous nous tournions vers Dieu en toute sincérité pour qu'Il nous entende et nous réponde.

Si nous avons eu dans notre cœur des pensées ou des ambitions coupables et sans grâce, ce n'est pas une raison pour nous décourager. Malgré les fautes que nous avons pu commettre jadis, les promesses bibliques demeurent certaines; et lorsqu'un homme renonce à ses pensées et à ses habitudes mauvaises pour se tourner vers Dieu, "on ne se souviendra d'aucun des péchés qu'il aura commis." De plus, le prophète Esaïe nous a montré Dieu donnant à Ses enfants cette assurance: "Avant qu'ils crient vers moi, je les exaucerai; ils parleront encore que je les aurai déjà entendus."

A la page 127 de *Miscellaneous Writings*, Mrs. Eddy a écrit: "Lorsqu'un cœur qui soupire demande du pain à notre divin Père-Mère Dieu, il reçoit non pas une pierre, mais plus de grâce, d'obéissance et d'amour. Si ce cœur, humble et confiant, demande avec fidélité que l'Amour divin lui donne le pain du ciel, la santé, la sainteté, il sera toujours mieux préparé à recevoir l'accomplissement de son désir." En Science Chrétienne, nous apprenons à connaître Dieu non seulement comme le Père éternel qui donne à Ses enfants la domination spirituelle, mais comme la divine Mère, l'Amour, communiquant à l'homme, au rejeton spirituel de Dieu, les qualités inspiratrices qui sont la pureté, l'innocence, l'amour et la félicité.

Le genre humain a généralement cru que chacun vit dans un corps matériel et possède un entendement à lui. Or la Science Chrétienne révèle que Dieu est l'unique Entendement. L'homme est donc l'image et la ressemblance du Père-Mère Dieu, le reflet de l'Entendement, manifesté par des idées spirituelles. Il possède de droit divin la faculté de réfléchir les qualités spirituelles de Dieu, de son Père éternel. Le soi-disant homme mortel, contrefaçon de l'homme réel, exprime la croyance à ce que saint Paul appelle "l'entendement charnel," qui prétend se manifester par des pensées telles que la malice, la haine, l'envie, la fraude, l'improbité, la convoitise, l'avarice. Peut-être ne pouvons-nous pas éviter qu'un vagabond ne frappe à la porte de notre demeure; mais rien ne peut nous forcer à nous joindre à lui ou à accepter sa pauvre norme d'existence. De même, nous ne sommes pas contraints d'accepter les suggestions de l'entendement charnel ou de nous abaisser jusqu'à lui en faisant place dans notre conscience à des pensées et à des désirs qui n'ont rien d'aimable. Aussi longtemps qu'on croit à leur réalité, qu'on leur attribue le pouvoir d'agir et qu'on les accepte comme étant personnelles, ces faussetés prétendent régner; mais une fois que l'homme refuse fermement de les admettre dans sa mentalité, elles deviennent en ce qui le concerne nulles et non avenues. Elles ne peuvent durer, car elles n'ont pas de base dans le divin Principe. Si elles avaient cette base, elles seraient éternelles et ne pourraient être chassées.

Les idées et les qualités spirituelles de l'Entendement infini sont éternelles. Dans notre ignorance et notre opiniâtreté, nous refusons peut-être de les accepter et de les exprimer, mais elles n'en sont point annulées pour cela. Au contraire, elles demeurent et sont universelles; elles attendent qu'on les accepte; et dans l'humble cœur qui leur fait une place, les qualités et les idées spirituelles croissent et multiplient, car elles émanent du Principe éternel et infini, de l'Amour.

Que tous ceux qui semblent liés par des "fautes cachées" se réjouissent de ce que l'homme à l'image de Dieu n'a pas de "fautes cachées." Tournons-nous avec confiance vers notre Père-Mère, qui est infini; prions Dieu de nous donner "le pain du ciel, la santé, la sainteté." Acceptons avec reconnaissance les pensées véritables, la pureté, la bonté, l'amour et le désintéressement, qui se manifesteront extérieurement par la santé et l'harmonie. Prêtons l'oreille aux intuitions spirituelles de sagesse, d'intelligence et de véracité que l'Entendement infini communique sans cesse au cœur docile. Ainsi nous suivrons chaque jour notre chemin avec sérénité; notre vision sera claire et nous marcherons d'un pas assuré, parce que les grâces spirituelles rempliront notre cœur.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, Etats-Unis.)

Deliverance From Secret Faults

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the Psalmist uttered the question, "Who can understand his errors?" and followed it by the prayer, "Cleanse thou me from secret faults," he evidently realized the tendency of the human heart to indulge in questionable motives, desires, and aims unknown to any but the individual himself. Such "secret faults" may appear to be the most difficult to overcome, for they seem to present themselves involuntarily; and unless we are alert to their insidious nature we may regard them as our own, and perhaps cease to make any definite effort to overcome them.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, possessed a marvelous insight into the ways of the erring human heart. On page 8 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she has written, "We confess to having a very wicked heart and ask that it may be laid bare before us, but do we not already know more of this heart than we are willing to have our neighbor see?" This raises the question, Should we be indifferent regarding our "secret faults" if our inmost thoughts, desires, and aims were to be opened out like the pages of a book for friends, neighbors, and passers-by to read? Let this not discourage us, however, for Christian Science shows that the desires, motives, and thoughts of the human heart can be purified until we reach that standard of perfection which Christ Jesus, by precept and practice, set for his followers. Moreover, Christian Science reiterates the joyful fact, which the Bible also proclaims, namely, that one has only to turn in sincerity to God to be heard and answered.

That one may have hidden within his heart sinful and unlovely thoughts or aims is no reason for discouragement. In spite of one's past failings the Bible promises stand secure; and when one drops his evil thoughts and practices and turns to God, "none of his sins that he hath committed shall be mentioned unto him." Furthermore, the prophet Isaiah pictures God as assuring His children that He will answer before they call, and hear while they are still speaking.

On page 127 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy has written: "When a hungry heart petitions the divine Father-Mother God for bread, it is not given a stone,—but more grace, obedience, and love. If this heart, humble and trustful, faithfully asks divine Love to feed it with the bread of heaven, health, holiness, it will be conformed to a fitness to receive the answer to its desire." In Christian Science we learn to know God not only as the eternal Father, giving spiritual dominion to His children, but as the divine Mother, Love, imparting to man, the spiritual offspring of God, the inspiring qualities of purity, innocency, love, and bliss.

Mankind has believed that every individual lives in a material body and possesses a mind of his own. Christian Science, however, reveals God as the only Mind. Man, then, in the image and likeness of the Father-Mother God, is the reflection of Mind, made manifest through spiritual ideas. To him belongs the divinely bestowed ability to reflect the spiritual qualities of God, his eternal Parent. Mortal so-called man, the counterfeit of the real man, expresses the belief in what St. Paul calls "the carnal mind," which claims to manifest itself in thoughts of malice, hate, envy, deceit, dishonesty, lust, greed, and the like. Now we may not be able to prevent a tramp from knocking at the door of our house, but we cannot be forced to go tramping with him or to accept his low standard of living. No more can we be forced to accept the suggestions of the carnal mind or come down to its level by giving unlovely thoughts and desires a place in our consciousness. These falsities claim to flourish only so long as one believes in their reality and power to act, and accepts them as his own. Once let him resolutely refuse to allow them a foothold in his mentality, and they become null and void so far as he is concerned. They cannot endure, for they have no basis in divine Principle. If they had such a basis they would be eternal and could not be dismissed.

The spiritual ideas and qualities of infinite Mind are eternal. In our ignorance and self-will we may not accept and express them, but that does not annul them. On the contrary they endure and are universal; they wait to be accepted; and in every humble heart which gives them room spiritual qualities and ideas flourish, and multiply, for they emanate from the infinite and eternal Principle, Love.

Let all who seem bound by "secret faults" rejoice that man in God's image has no "secret faults." Let us turn trustfully to the infinite Father-Mother and pray to be fed "with the bread of heaven, health, holiness." Let us gratefully accept the true thoughts of purity, goodness, love, and unselfishness, and as we do so they will manifest themselves outwardly in health and harmony. Let us listen for the spiritual intuitions of wisdom, intelligence, and truthfulness which infinite Mind is ceaselessly imparting to the heart that listens. Thus we shall walk serenely on our daily path with vision clear and with the fearless step which keeps pace with a heart filled with spiritual loveliness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Haystack

From dawn to dusk we tossed and grappled
The meadow grasses, cloud-bedappled,
And rode them homeward, we four men,
In groaning wagon-loads; and then,
Beneath the barnyard's oldest oak,
We built a new house.
Gray as smoke
Its airy beams and rafters shoulder
Against the sundown's golden smoulder;
Its bulk looms huge; its angles strange
Work on the sky so swift a change
The stumbling farm-horse hardly knows
What way his road to stable goes.
And mousing owl and veering swallow
Must find new paths of air to follow.

Now stands the meadowful of clover
We saw at dawn—by bees hummed over,
By winds caressed, or rolled in billows
Down to the blowing brookside willows—
All still and dark.
Man cannot build
Another house more silver-silled,
More beautiful when day is done,
Better for stars to gaze upon.
Here sleep the voices of the wind,
Rich attars that the bees have binned,
And lights and colors of the sky,
Blue flagons of the butterfly,
Bobolink-laughter, cricket-croon,
And all the honeyed warmth of June.

But houses made of grass and flowers
And wind-song are not wholly ours.
What suns have dawned, what dews have lain,
What thunders rumbled up the rain,
Before these million blades could drowse
Beneath the shelter of oak boughs!
How tenderly the moon, tonight,
Will wash them in her silver light!

ODELL SHEPARD.

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Home Building and Gardening

Canadian Fort Now a Club

Colorful Pioneer History in Its Architecture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Winnipeg, Man.

MELLOW charm and a background of stirring historical interest, combined with architecture of the approved type for Canadian forts 100 years ago, lend to the Motor Country Club of Manitoba originality of design and atmosphere seldom expressed in modern adult playgrounds.

This happy idea of transforming a place built for grim defense into a social and sports center, offers freshness in the way of country club architecture, and preserves the best tradition of early days while providing members with a delightful objective at the end of a 20-mile motor trail north of Winnipeg.

Winnipeg itself as the center of Manitoba's great grain garden suggests pioneering, and the drive along the Red River, which but yesterday was bearing the York boats of the Hudson's Bay Company and Indian canoes laden with pelts for Lower Fort Garry, brings to any imaginative visitor a picturesque glimpse of early days.

Walls Now Draped With Vines

Walls 7½ feet high and 3 feet thick inclose Lower Fort Garry built in 1831 by order of Governor George Simpson of Rupert's Land and "The Company of Adventurers of England Trading out of Hudson's Bay," and planned by Chief Factor Alexander Christie of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Now these walls are softened by draperies of lovely vines in season, while great beds of roses and other garden flowers smile, undaunted by the grimness of stone or the antiquated cannon retained within the four-acre inclosure.

Upper Fort Garry, the last vine-covered gate which is treasured in a park in the heart of busy Winnipeg, was falling into decay when the lower fort was planned at a more advantageous point as the Governor's residence and a trade center of the great Northwest. Both forts were named for Nicholas Garry, a Deputy Governor in 1822.

Quarried from the neighborhood, the limestone walls of the new fort were laid by a young mason, Duncan MacRae, who came from the Scottish Hebrides. Today through the loopholes slitting the walls are glimpses of the jade of a golf green. Balls hum over a course where once the blacksmith's shop and forge, gristmill, lime kiln and workers' homes made a busy center.

Perhaps the most interesting features of the fort, architecturally, are the four circular bastions, each 45 feet in diameter, marking the corners of the rectangular inclosure. In these were housed the bakeshop, powder house, ice storage and the cook and storehouse.

Governor's Residence Restored

Occupying the center of the quadrangle is the Governor's residence, now the main clubhouse, restored, detail by detail, until the original charming atmosphere was recovered and the beauty, simplicity and dignity of other days reinstated. Low roofed with many peaked dormers, plenty of lower windows and a commodious porch, the Governor's mansion must have been an arresting sight on snowy days when dog teams gathered in the yard before their annual trek north. From the lovely gardened slope overlooking the river and along a walk bordered with pansies in season, the mansion is entered.

Screened now, the porch is lighted by 12 lanterns, replicas of the mast headlight of the Hudson's Bay Company's S. S. Beaver, which first sailed from Gravesend, Eng., in August, 1835, rounded the Horn under sail, reaching Fort Van Couver in March, 1836.

In the entrance hall is the original oil lamp, now electrified. It was recovered from an old stable loft in Little Britain, the settlement nearest the fort. Odd fixtures of quaint types light the dining room. One is an old horn lantern, others, originals or copies of metal lanterns designed to hold tallow candles. Here are rather severe armchairs, copies of dining-room furniture made at Fort Chippewan for the company's steamer S. S. Grahame.

Warming the rooms on cool autumn nights are Carron stoves, snugly reminiscent of the past and shipped in by way of Hudson Bay long, long ago. For many years one of these stoves was treasured by a resident of Little Britain. The other was found in the basement of the fort.

Wooden armchairs, replicas of those at Norway House, 360 miles north and the nearest post, used by Governor Simpson when presiding at meetings of chief factors, factors and chief traders are reminders of yesterday.

Lending color to the softly lighted interior are rich red hangings and drapes, their warmth contrasting with the austere walls. Dining in this pleasant place one is served by a demure-looking maid clad in a fichu-trimmed gray gown.

Easily one visions early days. Joyous meetings as the traders came from far lonely posts. In the governor's mansion, and among the troops and traders, feasting and social life. Fiddle and bagpipes played the eight-hand reel, the double jig, Highland fing and the local Red River jig. Around the store, fur warehouse, men's and officers quarters, all now standing, there was laughter and life.

Where Indian teepee spires once rose against the forest, where men from far-off ice-bound rivers camped at council time, and boat loads from turbulent waters exchanged furs for supplies, where fearless voyageurs, after skillfully shooting the St. Andrews rapids on the Red River, their chansons ringing through the woods, added fascinating color to the scene, are now parked rows of shining modern cars.

The Lower Fort has always been a place of peace. Once it was invaded by the rebel, Louis Reil, in 1867, who had intrenched himself in the Upper Fort, declaring his independence of Great Britain. In the night Reil was hoisted over the seven-foot wall of Lower Fort, entering to demand the surrender of a Dr. Schultz who had planned a raid against the rebel after his capture of the other fort. But Dr. Schultz, who fled with other loyalists to the Lower Fort, had escaped to Duluth. Reil left peaceably, finding that his man had eluded him.

Could limestone speak, fort walls might tell of harboring the 60th Rifles of the Wolseley expedition sent from eastern Canada to retake the Upper Fort. After crossing Lakes Huron and Superior, landing at Prince Arthur's Landing, now Port Arthur, Ontario, going by boat and portage through the Rainy Lake and River district, across Lake-of-the Woods and the Red River, the troops breakfasted at the Lower Fort before going on to oust Reil. This French halfbreed dared not face Wolseley's men, and he fled with his followers across the border.

The First "Mounties"

If inclined to talk, the ancient limestone sundial, across whose face nearly a century of shadows have passed, could relate an even more notable event, formation of the first body of the Northwest Royal Mounted Police in 1873. Even the reason for the adoption of the gay colored coat for which "Mounties" were long famous, might be told, for it was the Indians who insisted that soldiers of the "Great Mother" (Queen Victoria) should always appear in red.

The sweet-toned bell, once on its own standard, now hanging from a tree, after its years of service for weddings, councils and New Years' celebrations, might well tell of merrymaking at the first Masonic picnic to be held in the North after the installation of the first Masonic lodge, by soldiers and residents near the fort.

Beyond the northwest bastion there was completed in 1871 the first Indian treaty in the West between the Dominion Government, Chippewas and Cree tribes, and outside the fort the Chief Commissioner, the first ship built in the section, was christened by the daughter of the officer then in charge of the fort.

From the fort went expeditions of astronomical and meteorological exploration. Details of the Franklin relief expedition were worked out here, and in 1850 Robert Kennicott left the fort for a three-year expedition in the interests of the Smithsonian Institution in the McKenzie Valley.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-H. Armstrong Roberts

WHERE THE TALL CORN GROWS

In the Middle Western Sections of the United States, Where Corn Goes Into Tassel High Above a Man's Head, a Few Stalks, if Looked at from Just the Right Angle, Can Be Isolated from Their Long Row and Seen Against the Sky as Here.

There is a delightfully silly song, known to some of us, about the beauty of "Cab-BAGES, ca-BEANS and car-ROTS," which, seriously, has more than a grain of truth in it. Just because they are lowly vegetables they should not be thought of as merely utilitarian. Next time you drive past a truck garden, stop long enough to enjoy the beauty of the orderly rows of fresh color. Note the feathery tops of the carrots and the lovely blue-green of the cab-BAGES! And if you indulge in culinary activities, next time you make a salad, add to your joy of living and marvel at the wonderful pattern of a head of lettuce, each curly leaf fitted into its right place.

But of all the vegetables, there is none with greater beauty than the corn, originally called maize, and in England today usually called Indian corn to distinguish it from wheat, which is likely to be called corn. The tall straight stalks, the wide ribbon leaves, with their graceful outward curves, the spread-out blossom of the grain, indicating to all the world that beautifully wrapped in a sheathing of green, topped by tufts of silk, the golden ears are ripening far below—this is the plant beloved by the American Indians and raised by them to a place of honor worthy of song and dance.

Hobbies and Hints

An Original Looking Mix-up

Berkeley, Calif.

Dear Garden Friends:

I can thank those whose interesting letters have kept this column going for my interest in gardening. Although all my relatives have nice gardens and are very enthusiastic about them, I have never cared about gardening at all until recently. The letters describing the joy people derived from their gardens have awakened me to the fact that I was missing something I could very easily obtain. As a result, I am going to have a nice garden of ferns and shade plants in the small plot in front of our house. Not much sun reaches this front, it being on the north and there being trees in front of our house and the ones along the street. I have enjoyed and profited by the articles showing the possibilities here.

Our back yard garden is just plain funny. We did not intend it to be comical, but that is what happened. Last year we had flowers in one end and vegetables in the other. We saw that it would bring better results if we reversed the order. We thought we dug up all the bulbs last winter, but to our surprise a dahlia came up among the carrots this spring. Then a beautiful pink cosmos came up along the fence with the green peas, which amused our serious gardening neighbors immensely. Next my young son planted some fine chrysanthemums among the corn stalks while I was busy with something else. Everybody laughed but we left them there. Then one day I found a gladiolus sprouting in a row of beets. Sweet pea seeds evidently blew over from a neighbor's yard into the row of green beans we planted along the fence. As a result of all this, what I had planned for an orderly garden is an amusing mix-up.

In spite of the mix-up, or perhaps because of it, we have enjoyed the little garden a great deal. Our red dahlias are beautiful in our living room, and every time one opens the boys rush in eagerly to tell me to cut it for the vase. Our vegetable garden has yielded many a delicious dish of fresh vegetables when we needed them most. However, we have decided that it is not profitable from a money-saving point of view to raise vegetables where one has to pay a city domestic rate for water.

Greetings and gratitude to all those who have helped this column along. (Mrs.) L. L. P.

(The vegetable garden sounds entrancing, Mrs. P.—Editor.)

Our "Small Back Yard"

New York

Dear Friends:

Seeing in the Monitor for July 18 the article in which one of the headings was "If I Had a Small Back Yard," made me feel that I would like to tell you of our "small back yard." We have a home near Riverside Drive, New York, and our back yard is about 19x25 feet. You would hardly believe how pretty it is. The superintendent of the apartments, which are on the two sides of our yard, told us that his tenants were very grateful to us for giving them something so pretty to look out upon, from their windows. In the first place there is a lovely cropped grass lawn in the middle, with flower beds on three sides of it. We have canna, and begonia, and golden glow, petunia, sweet William, and other things, planted closely together, so that the effect is quite gay. And, although it is July, we have pansies still in bloom, for I read in the Monitor that pansies drink a lot of water, so, ever since, I have been deluging them twice daily, and they show the result. The dears!

Three-quarters back on the lawn we have a bird bath made from the description in the Monitor. It turned out beautifully, and is a great ornament in "our small back yard"—only, the birds would never drink from it, so we have it filled with water hyacinths, and it looks very ornamental that way. You see the birds preferred to drink and bathe in the goldfish pool. Yes, I am coming to that now—we have a beautiful goldfish pool, at the end of the lawn. It is a raised one about 18 inches above the surface, round in shape, and built of field stones. We have two water lilies, red and white, and water hyacinths, and cattails, growing in the pool, and about 15 beautiful fancy goldfish. One of them is about 15 inches long, and a sight to look at. When I feed them every other morning on cream-of-wheat, and they rush up to the surface between the lily leaves, they are a joy to the eyes. We have at the back of the pool a little pipe and by turning a wheel we can project a fountain about 20 feet into the air, to the joy of the goldfish and the surrounding plants—and pansies, not to mention the neighbors.

Now you see what we have done with our little tiny space, and it is not only a daily pleasure to us, but to everyone who sees it. The Monitor has given us many points from its Garden Hobby Section, and I hope some of its readers will be interested in reading of the possibilities of our "little back yard." (Miss) L. L.

[It is good to hear of this charming city garden. Perhaps other city dwellers will write us, sharing theirs.—Editor.]

Much Bloom From Small Space

Three Rivers, Mich.

Dear Friends:

I have enjoyed the gardens that have come to the pages of the Monitor and now I would like to bring mine. I have had many gardens, the greater number being limited to the back yards of town lots. As each springtime comes, it seems that I must at least catch a glimpse of each flower friend, as the seasons pass. So I have become quite expert at getting much bloom from small spaces. Many perennials will bloom a second and even a third time if the first seed stalks are promptly cut. Delphiniums, anchusa, perennial phlox and pea, pinks, sweet williams, sweet rocket, foxgloves and others, if thwarted in their first attempts to produce seed will try again.

At the back of the garden the ground slopes abruptly forty feet. Half of this slope I have terraced with stones and planted with hardy rock-garden plants and shrubs. There are trees on the other half and cement seats, where a number of people can be happily entertained.

On the house level there is an oval grass plot surrounded by a perennial border, a tiny rose garden, a lily pool, and bird bath. This year, a plume poppy uplifted 20 stalks of creamy plumes nearly 12 feet, making an imposing plant.

Just now the perennial phlox is the queen of the garden. One mass of scarlet, rose and white is particularly lovely and next year I shall alternate all the colors with white. Next year—in that phrase lies the lure of gardening.

I hope that I may come again to the Garden Page. (Mrs. M. H.)

[Please do, Mrs. M. H.—Editor.]

Palo Alto, Calif.

Dear Friends:

My home is in an orchard of an acre where the ground slopes to the north. Between two rows of peach trees the road enters and circles around a lovely lawn surrounding a great leaning oak tree, which is a decoration in itself.

This lawn is edged with iris and shrubs, but the other side of the road has a little wall of concrete blocks salvaged from a sidewalk that had been torn up in town. This wall holds in the soil above. Iris in varied beauty, dahlias and other bulbs where no jarring colors hit the eye, cover the rising slope. Near the house a walk curves in to the pergola porch. From this pergola the concrete slabs go meandering upward to a gate at the edge of the property, at one place passing under a pergola with a seat at one side. A Banksia rose shields this pergola. I love paths that lead one to something worth while.

This one goes by a fish pool made out of more concrete blocks, their irregular points set on edge to trim it. Here gold fish from descendants of fish from the royal gardens at Tokyo will eat from my hand. They come from under the lily pads at my call.

I love pergolas. They blend in beautifully with the landscape, and shelter shrubs or plants from hot southern sun that get sulky if unprotected from a heat that bites in California—heather, Nandma and the like.

It is restful to have seats scattered about to drop upon, "viewing the country o'er." (Mrs.) J. W. M.

A Project in Road Planting

Illinois Man Does 'Sample' to Show the State

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

IT IS probably fair to say that scarcely anyone in the United States would build a country house without doing at least a little landscaping to help make the house and grounds one harmonious picture. Yet the same people, day after day, build and use roads which are—unless nature has made them otherwise—bare of trees and shrubbery. Perhaps in the rush to cover the country with an adequate system of hard-surfaced roads, this was excusable, but now, it seems to many of the people who are interested in city and rural planning, the time has come to pay a little more attention to making the roads as attractive as one would want one's own private landscape.

Such an idea has struck Illinois, where in a county just to the north of Chicago, a significant experiment in road beautification is attracting wide interest. The author of the experiment, so to speak, is a general consulting engineer, Mr. Frederick W. Dobe, owner of a large estate near Libertyville, in Lake County. Mr. Dobe, with the coöperation of the Lake County highway authorities and the Chicago Regional Planning Association, has made possible the landscaping of a two-mile stretch of country road alongside of his estate as a "sample" to give public authorities some idea of how attractive a road can be made, and just how reasonable the cost is.

What is more, Mr. Dobe has gone into the study and the raising of trees so seriously that in time he expects to be able to serve as a road beautification engineer—a new type of engineering, it would seem—and to supply not only the advice and the ideas, but the trees as well. With this in view, he has planted 100 acres of his estate in trees suitable for this purpose—several kinds of elms, maples, and also lindens, birch and mountain ash. As he looks across the broad expanses of his acres of beautiful growing shade trees—some 5,000 of them altogether—he can see them, years from now perhaps, giving added beauty and shade to many highways which at present know only the cruel companionship of signboards and hot dog stands.

To begin at the beginning, when Mr. Dobe bought his estate, which lies on the Druce Lake Road, between state routes No. 20 and No. 21, northwest of Libertyville, one of the further suburbs of Chicago, it was just a plain, ordinary farm, without a tree anywhere. That was in 1925. After a few years he had landscaped the 10 acres around his Mediterranean style villa into a lovely country estate, with sunken gardens, pools, trees, shrubs, hedges.

Then there was the old road in front. Muddy, dusty, almost impassable, as the seasons changed. First he spent $1000 in ground stone to fix it up until the concrete road could be put through. Finally the hard road came, last year. But when it was finished, he says, it was fine to drive on, but hard on the eyes. It looked "cold and bare," he says, "and the sides looked unfinished and unfriendly and I saw immediately it needed trees and shrubs."

He went to the county highway people, complimented them first on the road itself—which is always a nice way to begin—and offered to furnish the trees and the supervision and the labor to finish the job the way he thought it ought to be finished. Then, he said, people could come and see, and probably it would be easier to get the authorities to include the landscaping in the road contract itself. For that is his idea, that allowance for planting and maintaining the roadside should be included in the original outlay.

Now it is finished, although it will take a few summers probably to show the work to best advantage. Some 500 American elms were chosen, of about three-inch trunk-size, and planted at intervals of 80 feet along either side, staggered so that there was a tree every 40 feet, one on the right hand and then one on the left. The trees are on the state right-of-way, of course, which is 80 feet wide. The job, including the trees, he estimates, cost $750 a mile, or only ¾ per cent of the road-paving cost per mile.

LESLIE HARRIS.

How Soil Is Made

A Wonderful History in Its Past

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Amateur gardeners may differ as to their favorite flowers or most highly prized vegetable, but there is one point of accord. They all love to see things grow. It is strange but true, that so little is known of the soil in which they love to delve. The average gardener calls his soil sandy, light loam, heavy loam, or clay. Perhaps he calls his soil sour if sorrel appears.

The soil which crusts the earth except for bare, bleak spots has a wonderful history. It is still in the process of change after millions of years. This soil crust is very shallow. Yet from its fertility approximately two billions of human beings, and countless billions of lower forms of life directly, or indirectly, receive daily food. It is interesting to know that the diameter of the earth is 41,804,400 feet. An infinitesimal crust is the soil which makes our gardens and lawns. Through uncounted æons of history, the surface of the earth has been acted upon by powerful forces, especially after water began to condense on the surface. There has been an incessant breaking, grinding, dissolving, remelting and working-over process.

There are some six or eight main agents in the formation of fertile soil. Over approximately half the earth glacial grinding has formed fertile soil. Probably three great glaciers consecutively covered the northern hemisphere of the world. Each melted, leaving soil. We can tell where glaciers ended by the formation of the soil, such as across Cape Cod, on Long Island, and in New Jersey. Glaciers, through their millions of tons of weight, ground and pulverized.

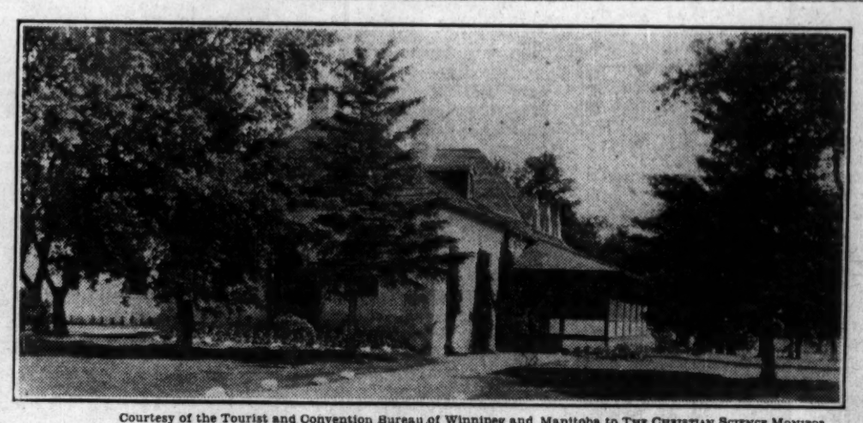
One of the great soil-building agencies is wind. Small particles of rock and of decaying humus are blown together and deposited. Some of the fine stretches of soil on the Russian steppes, on the Chinese plains and in the middle western section of the United States owe a great deal of their fertility to the winds of long ago.

In recent æons of time, the decaying of organic matter is the most vital from the amateur gardener's viewpoint. Decayed material adds what is so frequently spoken of—humus. Nine times out of ten, a poor soil can be improved by its addition. This subject will be treated in a following article.

Great rivers like the Mississippi, the Nile, the Ganges, and the Euphrates wash material to the plains and make fertile land.

Rains originate soil by washing materials from high levels to low. That is why mountain valleys are fertile spots. Nature is working for and against the gardener continually. If we did not try to raise gardens, that is food or flowers, nature would maintain its own balance. But man, ever restless, is trying to improve on nature. If we work with and not against it, our efforts will find reward. H. S. P.

[Further articles on Soil will appear soon.]



Courtesy of the Tourist and Convention Bureau of Winnipeg and Manitoba to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Governor's Residence and Council House of Lower Fort Garry, Now Restored and Used as the Clubhouse of the Motor Country Club of Manitoba.

Storing Up Summer Perfume

How to Dry Lavender and Make Rose Potpourri

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS YOU walk in your garden some sunny day in July and breathe in the mingled fragrance of roses, heliotrope and verbena, do you ever think that this perfume may be stored up for those winter days, when, perhaps, your garden will be hidden under a blanket of snow?

Lavender leaves and potpourris may be bought at stores, but none will bring memories so pleasant as those coming from petals gathered out of one's own garden.

A sweet bag such as our great-grandmothers treasured, and placed in their chests of clean linen, may be made by mixing equal quantities of dried lavender, verbena and sweet geranium leaves.

An Old Recipe

Various recipes for rose jars and potpourris may be found in the old cookeries and garden books. Following is one old family recipe:

In a crock put half a peck of fresh rose petals, sprinkle them lightly with salt and turn daily. After several days, when the leaves are dry, add one ounce of ground cinnamon. Allow this to stand for one week, turning frequently. Place in a permanent jar and add half a pound of freshly dried lavender blossoms, one grated nutmeg, half an ounce of anise seed, 10 grains of finest Canton musk, two ounces of orris root powder, half an ounce of the essential oils of jasmine, lavender, violet, rosemary and bergamot. Add from time to time, as convenient, foliage from lemon verbena and rose geranium.

A more simple formula calls for one-half peck of dried rose petals, one-half ounce each of violet, rose, and heliotrope powder, one ounce orris root, one-half teaspoonful mace, one-quarter teaspoonful each of cinnamon and cloves, two drops of essential oil of rose, five drops each of cheris and bergamot, ten drops each of melissa and eucalyptus. Put in a jar with a cover, and open once a day to odorize the room. The perfume is delightful and will last for years.

"When Roses Blowe"

The old instructions for gathering and drying roses cannot be improved upon: "In summer-time when roses blowe, gather them ere they be full-spred or blowne out, and in drie weather pluck the leaves."

Roses should be gathered on a sunny day when the dew has dried off them. They should be gathered before they are full-blown, as the full-blown blossoms, when dried, do not retain their fragrance or color. If the petals are spread out on sieves, they will dry more quickly then if laid on tables or trays.

In making a potpourri, one need not be limited to any given recipe, as the most fascinating blends may be made by combining the scented flowers of one's own garden. Carnations, pinks, wall flowers, sweet peas, stocks, heliotrope, and mignonette all may be used. The petals may be gathered, dried, and added to the jar day by day. Each time that the petals are added, put in a pinch of spices, such as cinnamon, allspice, nutmeg and cloves. When drying the flowers, it is well to sprinkle with salt.

In a jar like this, one may catch all the fragrance of a summer garden and store it away until those winter days when a breath of its perfume will bring happy memories of sunny hours. M. C. J.

Less Familiar Bulbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the less familiar summer flowering bulbs that should be better known is the Ismene Calathina, or Peruvian daffodil, which is pure white and fragrant and resembles a lily more than a daffodil. This bulb is a native of Buenos Aires. In the latitude of Pennsylvania these bulbs may be planted any time after the middle of May. Their blooming time may be prolonged by planting a week or so apart. The foliage resembles the leaf of the Amaryllis, and remains glossy green and beautiful almost until frost. The bulbs should be lifted in October, when, after a few weeks' rest, they may be potted and flowered indoors, or may be stored like gladioli and planted outdoors again in the spring.

Of the species of the autumn crocus on the market today, crocus speciosus is very handsome — lilac feathered with darker color and with large orange anthers. Crocus zonatus is rosy, purple veined and orange spotted within. Both these species bloom before their leaves appear, and need the companionship of a lightly-rooted ground cover, for which purpose some of the low-growing veronicas are very suitable, as they bloom in the spring, thus giving two seasons of bloom. L. S. M.

Attached Garage

Where space will allow, a garage can be located apart from the house and the intervening space, roofed over, can serve as a passage to the kitchen door. A gateway, and a beautifying gate in the outer wall lends to the attractiveness of this design.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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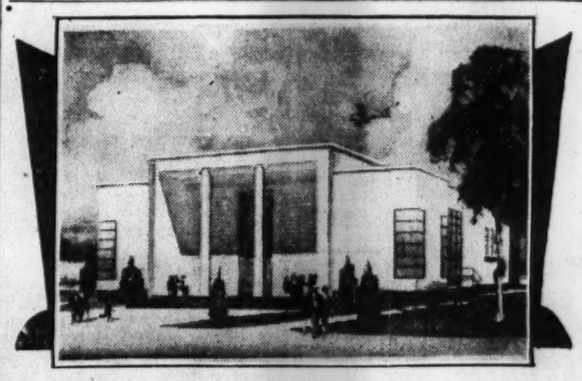


Visit the Monitor Pavilion at the World's Fair

A quiet oasis of comfort is The Christian Science Monitor Pavilion at the Chicago World's Fair. Its two Conversation Rooms and Christian Science Reading Room are an especial convenience to the visitor. The impressive display of the Monitor's journalistic achievements and the exhibits of circulation and advertising activities will interest every Monitor reader.

You are also invited to visit the Christian Science exhibit in the Hall of Religion near by.

Jobless Cheered By Occupational Center Training

Britain's Social Service Council Hears Reports of Genuine Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—England's occupational center movement has grown from a membership of 100,000 to 300,000 in the last six months, it was announced at the recent Midland area conference, summoned by the National Council of Social Service. Delegates from 46 centers heard accounts of schemes for occupying and training jobless in many parts of the country.

Captain Ash-Moody, one of the National Council's organizers, said there were 161 centers in the Midlands. A special new activity is Avoncroft Agricultural College training scheme, which takes unemployed allotment holders for a week at a time in relays of 25. The men attend lectures in the morning and afterward work on the land under expert guidance.

Descriptions were given of the work that was done for the community in Lincoln by the People's Service Clubs in which employed and unemployed men and women work together.

A delegate from Wolstanton, in Staffordshire, told how members of his center had made a community theater, including stage, costumes and scenery.

Mr. Richard Clements, the National Council's advisory officer for the Midlands, said the test of occupational work was the interest of the men and the usefulness of what they were doing to their families and their town. All the time they must be raising the standard of what they produced, using the best material they could obtain, and making things which were articles of beauty. He told how one Birmingham center had made furniture for a nursery school in a London slum.

A Gloucester delegate described a Cirencester scheme by which agricultural laborers, laid off from work during the winter, are put into employment, farmers and the local authority sharing the cost of wages.

In a session of the conference devoted to juvenile unemployment, Dr. P. D. Innes, chief education officer for Birmingham, pointed out that boys and girls are obliged to attend juvenile instruction centers as a condition of obtaining unemployment benefit.

The Master of Balliol, Dr. Alexander D. Lindsay, who presided at the conference, attributed the success of the movement to the work being done through small units and by preserving the personal touch with schemes for jobless.

Looking to the future, he said mechanical progress was not going to stop, and even if they had a four-hour working day they would still need a good many "meanwhile" plans.

Leisure 'Problem' Solved in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Orleans, La.

READING is becoming increasingly a more popular recreation with Orleanians.

This was learned from the report of Mr. Edward A. Parson, librarian of the New Orleans Public Library. The report showed not only a gain in the number of books borrowed by habitués but, as well, an increase in the number of persons patronizing the public libraries of this city.

The reference department likewise showed a marked increase of patronage, with 6000 persons using it the past month. Subjects pertaining to American folklore were the most popular.

Ordinary Current Used to Produce Million-Volt Flash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TEDDINGTON, Eng.—A 1,000,000 volt flash of synthetic lightning was produced from ordinary electric light current at a demonstration given by research workers at the National Physical Laboratory here recently. This was achieved by building up the current through a series of great transformers.

Other laboratory wonders were shown to guests by the research workers.

In the engineering department was seen an air injector in which speeds up to 1000 miles per hour, can be produced, this being about 1½ times the speed of sound. When an airplane flying through the stratosphere outstrips the speed of sound this air injector will be used for testing the stresses involved. In the radio section could be seen an electron stop-watch used for measuring heights far beyond that of Mount Everest and mounting into the ionosphere, the radio "roof of the world."

Other exhibits included the methods of testing ship models in the long tanks in which miniature storms can be produced to note the effect of waves on ships' hulls, rudders and propellers. Visitors to the wind tunnel for testing model airplanes could stand in a wind stream of fairly high velocity from which they could perhaps imagine what a hurricane of 140 miles per hour would feel like, this being the air-speed attainable in the tunnel.

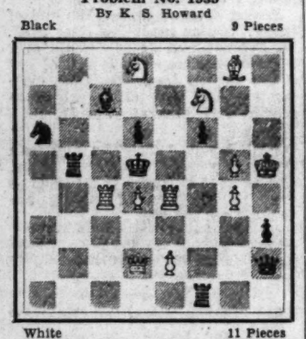
In the physics department research has been in progress for some time on the pre-cooling of fruit prior to its going into a ship's refrigerating chamber. It is stated that the increase in the value of fruit passing through the pre-cooling plant installed at Cape Town a few years ago has fully justified its cost of £110,000. It has been found, too, that better cooling in ships' holds is obtainable by keeping the air in turbulent motion between the brine pipes.

Chess

By FREDERICK R. CHEVALIER

Problem No. 1535
By K. S. Howard

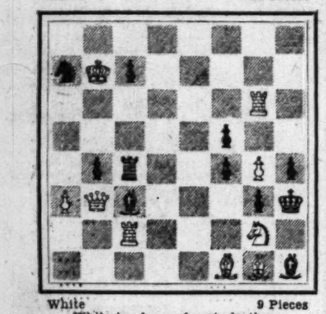
Black 9 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Western Morning News, 1932)

Problem No. 1536
By S. Cardozo

Black 11 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Tijdschrift, 1932)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1533. 1. Q-Q5

No. 1534. 1. Q-Q8 threat
2. QxPch
1. ——— KxR
2. Q-K7ch
1. ——— K-B4
2. Q-B7ch
1. ——— K-Q6
2. R-K3ch
1. ——— KtxP
2. Kt-B4

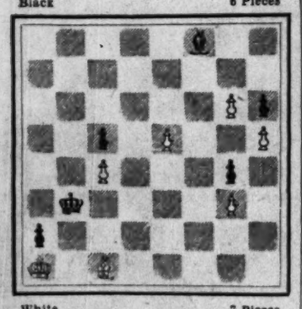
End-Game No. 158. White wins: 1 P-Kt4ch, KxP; 2 B-Qch, KxB; 3 Kt-B3ch, K moves; 4 Kt-K5ch, winning the Q. If 1 . . . KxB; 2 Kt-B3ch, KxP; 3 Kt-K5ch, etc. If 1 . . . K-R3; 2 B-Kt5ch, KxB; 3 Kt-B3ch, K-R3; 4 P-Kt5ch, K-R4; 5 B-Kt6ch, KxB; 6 Kt-K5ch, etc.; or 3 . . . K-B3; 4 P-Kt5ch, K-K3; 5 B-Kt3, QxB; 6 Kt-Q4ch, etc.

End-Games

This artistic ending was played at Odessa, 1913, with J. Wilner on the white side.

End-Game No. 159

Black 6 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
White to play. What result?

Notes

The current British Chess Magazine carries an advertisement by Whitehead & Miller, Elmwood Lane, Leeds, to the effect that the Book of the Folkestone International Chess Tournament, the principal games being annotated by I. Kashdan and other masters, is in the press, and will be published at four shillings, post free.

The Social Chess Quarterly has added "Solo-Chess" Supplement to its title. This supplement is especially designed to interest "that large body of players who know comparatively little about the game, and belong to no club." To this end, exercises of various sorts have been developed. Full particulars and a free specimen copy of the Quarterly will be sent to anyone applying to A. Firth, 4 Homesgarth, Letchworth, Herts, England, mentioning this column.

The following game was won by V. Petrov of Latvia from G. Page of Scotland in the Folkestone team tournament. White allows an inviting sacrifice, which Black makes, terminating the game with amazing simplicity.

Queen's Pawn Game

Page White	Petrov Black	Page White	Petrov Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 B-B2	B-Kt5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	14 P-KR3	B-R4
3 QKt-Q2	P-B4	15 P-Kt4 (d)	KtxP
4 P-K3	Kt-B3	16 PxKt	BxP
5 P-B3	P-K3	17 K-Kt2 (e)	
6 B-Q3	B-Q3		BxKtch!
7 Q-K2 (a)	Castles	18 KxB (f)	Q-B3ch
8 Castles	P-K4	19 K-Kt4(g)	Q-K3ch
9 PxKP	KtxP	20 B-B5	P-R4ch
10 KtxKt	BxKt	21 KxP	QxBch
11 Kt-B3 (b)	B-B2	22 K-R4	P-Kt4ch
12 P-QKt4 (c)	P-B5	23 K-R5	K-Kt2
		Resigns	

(a) Better is 7 Castles, and if Castles; 8 PxP, BxP; 9 P-K4.

(b) 11 P-K4 is indicated.

(c) 12 P-B4 is White's only chance to free his game, and if B-Kt5; 13 P-KR3, B-KR4; 14 PxP, and if Q-Q3; 15 R-Q.

(d) 15 R-Q is certainly better, though Black would still have much the better game.

(e) Overlooking Black's simple reply, 17 R-K, Q-B3; 18 B-Q, Q-KR3 is equally disastrous for White, however.

(f) 18 QxB, Q-Kt4ch, wins the Q.

(g) Or 19 K-Kt2, Q-Kt4ch; 20 K-R, Q-R5ch; 21 K-Kt2, Q-R7ch; 22 K-B3, Q-R4ch, etc.

Reti's Opening leads to critical positional play. In the game below, from the Folkestone tournament, Sultan Khan, brilliant young Indian, playing for Great Britain, coaxes a weakness in Andersen's (Denmark) K pawn position, and wins with an accurate combination.

Reti's Opening

Khan White	Andersen Black	Khan White	Andersen Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	15 Q-Q2	K-R
2 P-B4	P-K3	16 Q-R6	R-KKt
3 P-KKt3	P-QKt3	17 P-B6!	Kt(K)xP
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	18 B-Kt5	Kt-Kt5
5 Castles	B-K2	19 Q-R4	P-B3
6 P-Q4	P-Q3 (a)	20 Q-Q2	Kt-K
7 Kt-B3	Castles	21 KxKt	QR-KB
8 Q-B2	P-B4(b)	22 B-R3	P-KKt4
9 P-Q5	P-K4(c)	23 Q-R5	B-B
10 Kt-KR4	QKt-Q2	24 B-B5	R-Kt2
11 Kt-B5	Kt-K	25 Kt-K4	P-QR3
12 P-B4	P-Kt3(d)	26 P-R4	Q-B2(e)
13 KtxBch	QxKt	27 QxQ	R(Kt2)xQ
14 P-B5	QR-Kt	38 KtxQP	Resigns

(a) White's last move leaves Black in undisputed control of his K5, and really transposes into a sort of Queen's Indian defense to the QP Game. 6 . . . Kt-K5, hoping for P-KB4, P-Q3, and QKt-Q2 and B3, looks like a better plan for Black. Note how White's next moves bear on his K4. Black would have the jump with Kt-K5 immediately.

(b) This move is faulty positionally. Black must play P-K4, which after the text leaves the P base somewhat weakened. Hence 8 . . . QKt-Q2.

(c) If 9 . . . PxP; 10 Kt-KR4.

(d) Probably Black would do better to keep his KB with B-B3. The text creates a weakness which White exploits masterfully.

(e) A blunder which merely hastens ultimate defeat.

Argentina Jobless Increase

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Aug. 1 (AP)—The Ministry of Labor announced yesterday that there are 333,997 unemployed in Argentina, an increase of 115,000 since January, 1932.

Chicago Dealers Oppose Federal Prices on Milk

Will Sell at Trifle More Than 6 Cents a Quart to Those Who Come for It

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—The right of independent milk dealers in Chicago to sell milk at a trifle more than six cents a quart to persons "who will come and get it" may come up for test today under the Roosevelt recovery measure.

Dealers contend that the Department of Agriculture's effort to fix the price of milk at no less than 10 cents a quart is not authorized by the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and that it is an unconstitutional exercise of power.

The license for the Chicago milk shed was the first permit issued under the new authority of the Secretary of Agriculture. On the test of this permit presumably will depend the success or breakdown of the entire agriculture plan. A milk license in this instance is a blanket permit automatically bringing under its folds every dealer in the Chicago district, whether he likes it or not.

If the milk dealer should sell milk or milk products contrary to the provisions of a marketing agreement and the prices therein set forth, he becomes a violator of the law and his license may be revoked. Independent milk dealers claim that the price of "not less than 10 cents" is unfair since it does not provide for any differential for milk not delivered.

The agricultural adjustment administration depends for its authority to enforce the price of milk and milk products, all the way from the farm producer, to the ultimate consumer, upon the National Recovery Act; also upon the fact that the milk business of the Chicago region is interstate commerce involving Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana.

Independent milk dealers are prepared, according to their president, Mr. Norman Dietz to make application for an injunction, against the enforcement of the Secretary of Agriculture's order, in the federal court, today. To this proposal the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has stated that it would proceed according to law and has reminded independent milk dealers that the law provides a fine as high as $1000 a day for operating without a licence.

New York Patrols Milk Strike Area

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1 (AP)—Extra state troopers were rushed to the vicinity of Holland Patent, Oneida County, today, where a serious disturbance among striking milk farmers was reported.

Reports were received at the milk control board in Albany that 400 to 500 farmers were withholding their milk, that spiked planks had been laid across roads, trucks of milk and cream dumped and further threats of violence uttered.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 1 (AP)—Violence marked the opening of the milk strike in this area today. State troopers from Watertown used night sticks to disperse strike pickets at Constableville and Glenfield, in Lewis County. More than 100 farmers were massed in the vicinity of Boonville determined, they said, to stop truck shipments from northern points.

Ickes Rises Fast To Key Position

(Continued from Page 1)

an acknowledgment of the White House's high appraisal of his ability.

One of the reasons why the original plan for having a state director in each of the 48 states was abandoned was the fear that these men, representing a particular commonwealth, might have their range of vision limited by state lines. Furthermore, they might be more subject to local pressure, and less inclined to weigh improvement projects from a national viewpoint. As a result, regional directors instead of state directors are to do the work in the field.

The selection of Mr. Ickes to handle the distribution of $3,300,000,000 puts the Secretary of the Interior, who usually occupies a comparatively inconspicuous Cabinet post, on a plane considerably above the other ministers. At the time of appointment he was little known and he does not know to this day just how he happened to be named. Ordinarily the Secretary of the Interior is chosen from the West, not from a manufacturing metropolis like Chicago.

Mr. Roosevelt wanted to recognize the insurgent Republicans who came to him in such large numbers in the last campaign, and who contributed so much to his election. He showed that when he offered the Secretaryship of the Interior first to Senator Hiram Johnson (R.) of California and then to Senator Bronson Cutting (R.) of New Mexico. They declined but both indorsed Mr. Ickes.

President Roosevelt had never seen Mr. Ickes until the day before he he appointed him to his Cabinet, but was captivated by him. His record for "progressive" legislation and "reform in government" had been stressed by Mr. Ickes's supporters. Having been trained in the do-anddare or dare-to-do schools of such insurgents as the late Theodore Roosevelt and the late Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, the revolutionary experiments now under way in the federal control of agriculture and industry seemed to appeal more to Mr. Ickes than to any other member of the Cabinet. He entered into them with enthusiasm.

There is nothing of the swashbuckler about Mr. Ickes. He seems modest to the point of being retiring and self-effacing, but he has shown that he has the fortitude to stand up against the politicians and the patronage hungry when they lead a mass raid on the Treasury.

Another thing, for the first time in his life, he is on the top side of a political fight. Always before he has been the leader in a losing battle. Autobiographically he described himself as "active in reform politics" and as Mr. Ickes's home town is Chicago there was an ample field for such activity.

He managed one unsuccessful political campaign after another. As far back as 1905, he managed the campaign of John N. Harlan for Mayor of Chicago, and in 1911 a similar fight for Charles E. Merriam. In 1912 he helped to manage the Bull Moose campaign of "Teddy" Roosevelt for the Presidency.

He served on the managerial committee in 1916 when the present Chief Justice Hughes was the Republican presidential nominee and in 1924 Mr. Ickes was in complete charge of the campaign of Senator Johnson when he tried to beat Calvin Coolidge for the Republican presidential nomination. Two years later he managed the unsuccessful fight of Hugh S. McGill as an independent candidate for senator from Illinois.

Mr. Ickes has at last picked a winner and the winner in turn picked him for one of the biggest and most dangerous jobs his Administration has to handle. So while Mr. Ickes serves as "king pin" in the Democratic Party, Mrs. Ickes continues to serve as a Republican member of the Illinois Legislature and announces that her husband's position will not interfere in any way with her own political career.

Rule by Decree In New Zealand Is Checked by Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The system of government by Order-in-Council received a severe check in New Zealand when the Court of Appeal found against the Government in a case in which an applicant for a cinema theater license appealed against the refusal of the Ministry of Industries and Commerce to grant such license.

The extension of this system of government in New Zealand has been viewed with apprehension by the press and the commercial community. Under certains Acts of Parliament the Government is empowered to proclaim regulations by Order-in-Council. These regulations do not require Parliament's approval.

The most criticized of these powers is conferred by the Board of Trade Act, 1919. This legislation gives the Government exceptional control over industry. In 1932 the Government issued regulations empowering it to refuse to grant licenses for cinema theaters. This step was taken to protect existing holders of licenses. An applicant who was so refused took the matter to the courts. In delivering judgment the Chief Justice said that if the contention of the Government was accepted it would be competent for the Government to make regulations to prevent any addition to the number of persons carrying on any business whatsoever. Parliament would have surrendered to the Executive the whole control of industry, trade and commerce, subject to restriction of doubtful power. It could not be supposed that Parliament intended to make such surrender.

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Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

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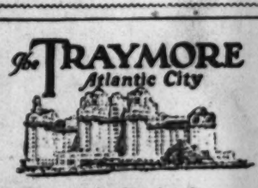

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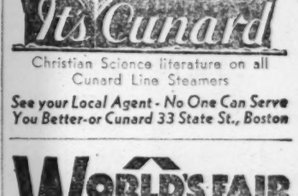

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Financial: Market Quotations

Moderate Rally In Stock Market Follows Decline

Trading Becomes Dullest Since Bull Movement Was Started

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—Wall Street simmered under the rays of a tropical sun today, and security trading wilted preceptibly in the humidity.

After an early feeble rally, the stock market lapsed into an enervated slumber and, at times, the ticket tape barely moved. It was one of the dullest sessions of the 1933 bull market.

While most stocks appeared only infrequently and indifferently, a number of moderate price gains were made.

Wheat soared some 7 cents a bushel at Winnipeg when traders transferred their activities to that center. Cotton recovered some of its previous losses.

The dollar continued its advance against foreign exchanges. Bonds were somewhat irregular.

Prices maintained narrow fluctuations into the late dealings. Case was up five points, while other shares up one to two or more included U. S. Smelting, Deere, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, National Distillers, Western Union, New York Central, du Pont, American Telephone and Bethlehem. U. S. Steel was steady.

Transfers dwindled to 1,450,000 shares.

Numerous stocks mulled about in a fractional range. Telephone ruled steady.

While it was expected that the market would respond to any unusual news, many financial observers were of the opinion that securities generally would fluctuate in a rather narrow range during the next few weeks.

Brakes on Inflation

In the first place, it was pointed out, the recent inflationary spur seems to have lost some of its power. The wild rush to change dollars into stocks and commodities, it was said, was cooled down considerably along with the comeback of the dollar in foreign exchange markets and reports that the Administration has quietly put the brakes on talk of drastic currency expansion.

Banking quarters recall that thus far there has been no actual monetary inflation and that the Government has not indicated it would use its wide powers in this matter. Currency in circulation now is considerably under that of the corresponding time last year.

In line with this theorizing, the apparent oversubscription of the new 3¼ per cent Treasury bond offering was cheering to "sound money" advocates. The implication, they hold, is that inflationary fears have greatly subsided and that the Government would not even attempt a low-yield bond issue if it had any idea of going the limit on dollar depreciation.

The $500,000,000 bond offering, it was thought, might also be a forerunner of a move to convert the more than $6,000,000,000 of outstanding Liberty Fourth 4¼s, which are callable on any interest date.

Bond Trend Uncertain

In the grip of summer lethargy, the bond market found it difficult to develop a definite trend today. Prices were irregular throughout the list, and trading volume was considerably reduced.

There was a moderate trading interest in a few of the secondary rails, centering mainly on such issues as St. Paul 5s, Allegheny Corporation 5s, Illinois Central 4½s and Southern Railway 4s. These and some other carriers climbed fractions to a point. Some of the loans of New York Central and Erie were a bit heavy.

In other divisions of the domestic corporation list trading was slack with prices only narrowly changed. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 6s yielded a point or so. Some of the communications issues firmed fractionally.

United States Governments were firmer with most of the Treasury issues at slight gains. The foreign group had an uneven tone. Further selling in British Government 5½s brought down the price about 2 points. French 7½s were a shade lower. Price changes were small in South Americans.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	28¾	30	Manhattan	28½	30¼
City	31½	33½	Public	31½	34
Commercial	137	147	Textile	42	46
Fifth Av	1095	1150	Trade Bank	18¼	23
First, N Y	1440	1500	Yorkville	40	40
Lafayette	7	10			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	62¾	65¾	Fulton	258	295
Banca C I	141	141	Guaranty	312	330
Bk NY&T	365	390	Irving	19½	22
Bronx	10¾	13½	Kings Co	1882	1980
Brooklyn	113	123	Law Tle&G	13	18
Cn Hanover	142	152	M'facturers	17¼	20
Chemical	37	40	New York	96¼	105
County	37½	40½	Title Guar	22¼	26
Empire	20	25	Unit States	1640	1740

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	27¾	30¾	Merchants	230	285
4 Shawmut	20½	24	Second Nat.	98	110

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	2	2½	Harris T&S	225	270
Cont Ill Bk	70	78	Northern Tr	406	436
First Nat	124	130			

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	31¾	35¾	Home	19½	22
Am Alliance	15½	18½	North River	16	19
St Americn	16¼	19	Spgfld Fire	80	86
Hartford	43¾	48	U S Fire	32	37

Dividend Declarations

Columbia Pictures Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the covertible preference stock, payable Sept. 1 to stockholders of record Aug. 17.

Melville Shoe Earnings

Melville Shoe Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, a net profit of $466,823, after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., equal, after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent first and second preferred stocks, to $1.04 a share, on the 377,461 shares of common, compared with $410,859, or 89 cents a common share, in the first half of 1932.

Insurance Company's Subscriptions

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—New York Life Insurance Company has placed a subscription of $10,000,000 of the 3¼ per cent government bonds offered Monday.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High / Low; Div. in $; Sales; High; Low; Last Aug. 1; Last July 31

13¾	3		Adams Express	8000	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
21¾	8	.1	Adams Mills	1600	16	16	16	16
12½	5½		Addressograph	1300	8½	8½	8½	8
9¼	1¾		Advance Rumely	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3
113¾	55	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1100	73¾	71½	73¾	71½
103¾	47½	.3	Air Reduction	1600	94¾	89½	94¾	89¼
31	11¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	27000	24	22½	23¾	22½
8¼	¾		Alleghany Corp	11900	5½	5¼	5½	5¼
21¾	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	1300	12¾	12¾	12¾	12
135	76¾	.6	AlliedChem	6300	116¾	113	115½	115
26¾	6		Allis Chalmers	3000	17½	16½	17½	16½
9¼	¾		Amal Leather	500	6¼	6¼	6½	5¾
41¼	18½	.2	Amerada	1200	32½	32½	32½	33
35	7¾		Am Ag Ch Del	200	28½	24½	24½	24
28¼	8		Am Bank Note	1100	21	20	21	20
16¾	1		Am BeetSugar	4300	10¾	10	10¾	9¾
58	38		Am Beet Sug pf	10000	40	38	38	38
42½	9¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	30½	30	30	31½
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	30	106	106	106	
97½	49½	4	Am Can	13000	84¾	81½	84½	82¾
39¾	6½		Am Car & Fdry	1300	36½	34	36½	35
54¾	15		Am Car & F pf	200	41	41	41	42½
6	1		Am Mach & Met	100	4	4	4	4
23¾	3½		Am Metal	2300	16½	15¾	16½	15¾
30½	17	1½	Am News	30	26½	26½	26½	26¼
19⅞	4		Am Power & Lt	10000	12	11¾	12¾	12¼
41½	9¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	500	29¾	29¾	29¾	27¾
19	4¾		Am Radiator	18000	14½	13	14½	13½
31⅞	5¾		Am Rolling Mill	21000	21¼	19	21	19½
4½	⅛		Am Ship & Com	2400	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
36¾	11¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	26	26	26	25
42½	16¾		Am Smelt & Ref	13200	33½	31	33½	31½
21	4¾		Am Steel Fdries	3500	19¾	17¾	19¾	17
14	5¾		Am Sugar	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
89½	13		Am Com Alcohol	1700	44½	38½	43½	39¾
13	3½		Am European	200	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
19⅜	3½		Am & For Pow	16000	12	11	12	11
44½	7¼		Am & For Pow pf	900	23⅝	23½	23½	24½
5¾	2¼	.1	Am Hawaiian	1200	15	14¾	14¾	14
36	24¼		Am Hide & L	600	10	9¾	9¾	9
52½	13½		Am Hide & L pf	1200	39	39	39	35¾
17½	3¾		Am Ice	3800	10½	9¾	10½	10¼
15½	4¼		Am International	12500	9½	9¼	9½	8½
3½	¼		Am La France	10000	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
12	1½		Am La Fr pf	20	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
39½	5¾		Am Locomotive	3000	26¾	24¾	26¾	24½
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	3300	57	56½	57	56½
112¾	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	110	110	110	
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	20000	122½	120½	122½	121
37⅝	16		Am Type F pf	10	26¼	26¼	26¼	
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	3800	29½	27	29½	26⅝
35½	9¼	1	Am WW&E ct	2300	22¾	21¼	21¾	22½
80	35	6	Am Wat Ipf	100	70¾	70¼	70¾	
17	2½		Am Woolen	3500	12¼	10¾	12¼	10½
61⅞	22¾		Am Woolen pf	4100	47¾	41	43¾	42
4½	⅜		Am Writ Pap ct	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
14¾	⅜		Am Writ Pap pf	60	9	9	9	10
22⅞	5		Anaconda Cop	30000	16½	15¼	16½	16¼
39¼	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	4200	25	21	25	22¾
14¼	⅝		Andes Copper	100	2	2	2	
39½	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	1000	26	25½	26	23½
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	100	85	85	85	86
7¾	1½		Armour Ill A	17800	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
5	¾		Armour Ill B	4200	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
93	7		Armour Ill pf	6300	67	64½	67	64¾
7	1½		Arnold Constable	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
35½	6¾		Asso Oil	10	33	33	33	32½
80½	34⅝		Atchison T&SF	6800	58	57	58	57½
79¾	50	3	Atchison pf	800	65¾	63¾	65¾	63¼
59	16½		Atl Coast Line	2000	44½	43½	43½	43¾
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	8200	24⅝	23	24⅝	23¾
39½	9		Atlas Powder	2300	28½	25½	25½	24
10½	1½		Atlas Tack	3900	9¾	9¾	9¾	10¼
84¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	13300	55¾	53¾	54¾	52½
9¾	⅞		Austin Nichols	700	6	5¾	5¾	6
16⅜	5½		Aviation Corp Del	25000	10½	9¾	10¼	10

—B—

17⅝	3½		Baldwin Loco	17300	12¼	11¾	12½	11½
60	9½		Baldwin Loco pf	100	39	39	39	36
37⅞	8¼		Balt & Ohio	17100	28¼	25⅞	28¼	26
39¼	8½		Balt & Ohio pf	1400	28½	27	28½	27
40	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	33	32	32	32½
24¼	5⅛		Barker Bros pf	10	18	18	18	
11	3		Barnsdall A	5500	8¾	7⅞	8¾	7¾
11	3		Barnsdall A	5500	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	7¾
27	7		Beatrice Cream	3200	18	17½	18	17
12½	3½		Belding Hem	1500	8½	8	8½	8
21¼	6⅛		Bendix Aviation	13600	16	14⅜	16	15⅜
31½	9		Best & Co	400	25	24¼	25	
91¼	10⅛		Bethlehem Steel	38000	38⅝	35¼	38⅝	36¾
82	25¾		Beth Steel pf	1600	63	60½	63	62
19¼	3½		Blaw Knox	1100	15	14¼	15	14¾
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	3900	38½	35⅜	38½	35¼
37⅜	18	1.60f	Borden	2200	31½	29¾	31½	30⅜
21⅝	5½		Borg Warner	3000	15½	14⅞	15½	13¾
14⅝	2¾		Briggs Mfg	6600	9¾	9¼	9⅝	9¼
41¼	27¼		Brooklyn Man T	6000	31⅞	30½	31⅞	30¾
83½	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	80½	80½	80½	
53⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	200	47	45	47	47
18½	13¼		Brunswick Balke	1200	11½	10½	11½	10½
4¼	⅛		Bruns Terminal	1100	2½	2	2	2
12⅞	2		Bucyrus Erie	700	9	8½	9	8½
19⅝	2¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	400	12	10¾	12	10¾
9⅞	¾		Budd Mfg	2900	7	6¼	6⅞	6¾
35	3		Budd Mfg pf	60	30	28	28	27
5¾	1		Budd Wheel	1000	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
13¾	2½		Bullard	400	9	8½	9	8¼
5	⅞		Bulova Watch	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
13	1¾		Burns Bros pf	20	7	7	7	7¾
20⅞	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	2800	14⅞	13¾	14⅝	14⅞
23½	7½		Bush T Bldgs pf	70	15	14	14	18
7½	1¼		Buteerick	2500	4	3	3	3⅞
43¾	8½		Byers	3900	30¼	28½	30¾	29⅝
60	30½	2	Byers pf	10	60	60	60	

—C—

34¾	7¾		Calif Packing	100	25	25	25	25¼
2¼	¼		Callahan Z & L	300	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
6⅜	2		Calumet & Hecla	2100	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	5700	29¾	26	29½	26½
20⅞	7¼		Canadian Pacific	19700	16⅞	15¾	16¼	15⅝
35½	14	1	Cannon Mills	300	29	28½	29	27
102⅞	30½		Case Thresh	12700	69⅝	63	68¼	61⅛
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	10	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
29¾	5½		Caterpillar Trac	6500	20½	18¾	20½	19¾
4⅜			Celotex	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	2¾
58⅞	4½		Celanese Corp	32300	37¼	34½	37¼	35
42⅞	5⅞		Celotex Co pf	40	9½	9½	9½	
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	31
42⅞	5⅞		Certo de Pasco	14300	30½	27¾	30¼	29
7⅜	1		Certain-Teed	600	5	4½	5	4⅞
20⅞	7½		Checker Cab Mfg	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
52½	14¾	2	Chesapeake Corp	2400	41	39	41	39
48	24⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	12400	42½	41½	42½	41¾
8½	1¾		Chi & E Ill pf	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
2¾	⅜		Chi Gt West	100	5	5	5	5
14⅞	2½		Chi &2Oi W pf	1300	12½	11	12½	11¼
11¾	1		Chi Mil & St P	8400	9¼	7⅞	9¼	8¾
18¼	1½		Chi Mil & St P pf	22700	14¾	13¼	14⅝	13⅞
16	1¼		Chi & N'western	6100	11	9⅜	11	10⅛
14¾	2		Chi & N'west pf	100	20	19½	20	21½
12⅜	2½		Chi Pneu Tool	2000	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
25¼	5½		Chi Pneu T pf	600	18½	17¾	17¾	17½
12	2		St P Min&O pf	10	11	11	11	
10½	3		Chi Rock Isl & P	1100	7¼	5¾	6½	
15	2½		Chi RI&P 6%	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
10½	3		Chi RI&P 7%	200	10½	9¼	10⅞	
3¼	5	1	Chickasaba Cot O	1400	24	20	24	20
39⅜	7¾		Chrysler	98400	33½	31¼	33	30⅝
25	7¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	1100	19½	19½	19½	19
3¾	¼		City Stores A	6200	2½	1¾	2	2
2½	⅛		City Stores vtc	600	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
14¼	5		Clark Equipment	90	10	½	9½	10
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	29	29	29	29
22⅜	7		Colgate-Palm-P	200	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15½
86⅛	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	86½	86½	86½	88½
21	3		Collins & Aikman	700	14½	13	14½	13½
17⅜	3½		Colo Fuel & Ir	7500	8	6½	7½	9
56	16	8	Colo F & I pf	20	34¾	30	30	
28½	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	21300	20¼	18¾	20½	19¼
24½	6¾		Columbia Pic vtc	500	20⅞	20½	20½	20
71½	23¾	2	Columbian Carb	1200	52	50	52	49½
15½	4		Comm Credit	1300	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11¾
36½	16		Comm Cred A	100	35	35	35	35
54½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	3300	33	32½	32	
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	7400	33¼	29⅝	33	30½
6¼	1¾		Comwlth & So	17500	3¾	3⅝	3¾	2½
60½	21	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	47	45	47	45
27⅝	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	2500	20½	19½	20½	19⅛
53¾	13¾		Consol Film Ind	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
14¾	5⅞		Consol Film I pf	300	9¼	9	9¼	9¼
64½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	8600	53⅜	51¼	53⅜	51⅝
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	300	93	92¾	93	93
5½	2⅛		Consol Laundries	600	3¼	3¼	3¼	
15⅜	5		Consol Oil	26300	10¾	9¾	10⅜	9⅞
9¾	1½		Consol Rys Cu pf	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
3¼	¼		Consol Textile	4300	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
10¼	1½		Container A	800	8¼	6	6	6
4½	¼	—	Container B	700	3¼	3	3¼	2¾
18¼	3		Cont Baking A	700	11¾	11¼	11¾	10⅝
3½	⅛		Cont Baking B	1900	2½	2½	2½	2½
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	100	60½	60½	60½	59
65⅝	35¼	3	Cont Can	2300	60¼	59¾	60¼	59
36⅛	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	400	28½	28½	28½	28
4	1		Cont Motors	2800	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
19½	4⅞		Cont Oil	12500	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13¾
85¾	45⅝	2	Corn Products	2100	78¼	75¾	79¼	75½
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	150	139¾	139	139	138¾
7½	2⅜		Coty	1400	5	4¾	4⅞	5
30½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	1400	30½	62	30½	29
14¾	2½		Crosley Radio	100	9¼	8½	9	8¾
65	14¼		Crown Cork & S	2800	47	44½	47	42¾
8½	1		Crown Zellerbach	1200	5½	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
37½	9		Crucible Steel	100	26	26	26	23½
4⅜	½		Cuba Co	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
11½	1½		Cuban Am Sug	1400	7	6½	6½	6¾
45	23	3	Cudahy Packing	200	46	44	46	46
60⅜	12½		Curtis Publishing	100	20	20	20	17
45	30		Curtis Pub pf	300	49½	48¾	49½	48¼
4⅜	1½		Curtiss-Wright	14200	3¼	3	3⅛	3
8	2		Curtiss-Wright A	2100	5	4¾	5	5
21	4¼		Cutler Hammer	100	14	14	14	13½

—D—

8¾	1¾	.60	Davega St	200	7	6½	7	
18⅝	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	800	13	12½	13	13
49	28½		Deere & Co	13700	30¾	27	30½	27¾
93¾	37¾		Del & Hudson	2100	69½	67	68½	67
46	17¼		Del Lack & W	11700	31½	28½	31¾	29½
91¼	48	4	Detroit Edison	200	82	82	82	81
32½	10		Devoe & Ray A	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29
31	26¼	1½	Diamond M pf	200	28½	28¾	28¾	28¾
38⅞	12	1†	Dome Mines	10400	29¾	27¾	29½	28¼
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A N	1800	13½	12¾	13½	13½
18	6¾		Dresser A	100	12½	12½	12½	13½
10¾	2¼		Dresser B	100	7½	7½	7½	6¾
85¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	5800	69¾	68	69½	67½

—E—

10	1½		Eastern Roll Mill	200	7	7	7	6½
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	124	124	124	
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	500	77	75¾	77	76
16	3½		Eaton Axle & Sp	900	13½	12	13½	11¾
8¼	⅜		Eitington Schild	800	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
27½	10		Elec Auto-Lite	1700	18	16¼	18	16⅝
6¼	1		Elec Boat	4100	6½	5½	5⅞	5⅞
4¼	1		Elec & Mus Ind	1000	2½	2½	2⅝	3
88½	78½	7	Elec Auto-Lpf	20	84½	84½	84½	
15⅜	3½		Elec Pow & Lt	1700	9¾	8⅞	9¾	8¾
36½	7½		Elec Pow & L pf	300	20½	19	20½	18¾
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	300	44½	41½	44½	42
120	107	7	Endicott John pf	20	121	121	121	
47	15¼	5	Engineers P S pf	100	31	31	31	32
49¾	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	100	33½	33½	33½	33
14⅜	6⅛	1	Equitable Off Big	500	10	9¾	10	10
28¾	3¾		ErieRR	1900	22¾	20¾	22¾	21½
29½	4½		Erie RR 1pf	600	20½	23	23¾	22¾
23¾	2½		Erie RR 2pf	300	18	18	18	18
18⅝	3		Eureka Vacuum	2200	9½	8¾	9¼	8¾
7½	⅜		Evans Products	100	4½	4½	4½	4¾

—F—

14½	4¾		Fed Lt & Trac	100	10	10	10	
11¾	3		Fed Motor Tr	200	9½	7	7	7
8¾	1½		Fed Water Serv	300	3½	3½	3½	3¼
30	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	23½	23½	23½	22
31½	9¼	.40	Firestone T&R	1200	24¾	22¾	24¾	22⅞
70¾	43	2¼	First Nat Stores	100	60	60	60	58¼
23	4½		Foster-Wheeler	300	15¾	14	15¾	14

—G—

2	⅜		Fox Film rts	5800	⅛	⅜	⅜	⅜
23⅜	2		Foundation	4000	16½	13½	15	13½
4⅞	⅜		Fox Film A	2100	3	2¾	2¾	2½
42⅜	16½	2	Freeport Texas	400	36¾	36	36¾	36¼
4¾	1		Gabriel Snub A	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
12	2⅜		Gen Am Inv	600	6¾	6	6	5½
43¼	13½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	700	34¾	32¼	34¾	33¾
27	4¾		Gen Asphalt	1300	10¾	17	10¾	17½
30½	11½	1	Gen Baking	1600	14¾	14½	14½	14½
10½	2¼		Gen Bronze	600	8	7	8	7
11¼	1¼		Gen Cable	700	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
30½	10½	.40	Gen Electric	15800	23¼	21½	23¼	22½
12¼	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	600	12¼	12	12	12
39¾	21	1.60	Gen Foods	2900	26½	34¼	35½	35
2½	⅝		Gen Gas & E A	700	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
18½	7		Gen G&E 7% A	44000	13½	12	13½	
21	3⅝	3	Gen Mills	100	58	58	58	58
82½	24	3	Gen Motors	11000	39¾	37¾	39¼	38¾
78	19½	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	600	58½	54¼	58½	53½
45⅛	12		Inland Steel	100	30	30	30	30
9½	2	.15	Inspiration Cop	1500	6¾	6¼	6¾	6½
10¼	4½		Interboro Rap T	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
8⅜	⅞		Intercon Rub	200	3½	3¼	3½	3
12	2½		Interlake Iron	100	8	8	8	7¾
3¾	⅞		Int Agr Corp	300	3½	3½	3½	3⅞
153¼	75⅝	6	Int Business M	100	140¼	140¼	140¼	139
10⅞	2⅞	.20	Int Carriers	400	7½	7¼	7½	7⅞
4⅜	6¼		Int Cement	2300	29½	28¾	29½	28½
46	13⅝	.60	Int Harvester	17900	35⅜	32½	34⅞	31⅝
119	80	7	Int Harvester pf	100	118¾	118¼	118½	118½
13⅞	2½		Int Hydroelec	500	10	9⅛	10	9¾
6⅞	1¼		Int Merc Marine	100	4	4	4	4
72	65¾		Int Nickel	39800

Financial: News and Comment

Scarcity Found In Many Numbers Of Cotton Cloth

Results in Higher Prices —Code Still Attracts Greatest Attention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass, Aug. 1—Second-hand dealers continued to dominate the primary cotton textile market last week. Mills held to the prices established during the preceding weeks and generally declined either to offer their goods or to accept bids for future delivery.

They did sell some quick delivery goods where they had over-runs and small remnants over their contract goods now being delivered.

A number of constructions developed scarcities which resulted in individual increases in prices. This was most noticeable in wide goods wanted by the automobile and kindred trades. During the early spring, trade in these goods became so dull that many mills ceased productions, and since the revival of automobile selling, the demand has exceeded the supply.

Prices in this section of the market are gradually becoming stable, and may be illustrated thus: Wide drills 67-inch 1.87-yard sold at 20c and 56-inch 2.85 yard at 15c. Broken twills 54-inch 0.98-yard brought 32⅝c and 1.14-yard 27¼c. Sateens 54-inch 1.05-yard moved at 28½c and 1.55-yard at 22½c. Sheetings 69-inch 2.87-yard were obtained at 14⅝c and 46-inch 48x48s 4.35-yard at 9¼c.

Differentials Completed

Merchants completed their lists of fair differentials on contracts with labor clauses, and immediately turned to working out the increases due to the processor tax on various fabrics. The tax on floor stocks is the most bothersome. Merchants, converters, and cutters are all equally worried by this. Many petitions have been presented to the authorities at Washington to get this floor tax eliminated, but as yet without success.

Merchants have to obtain from the makers the percentage of cotton in each fabric and in the case of the cutters such items as buttons have to be considered and deducted. In goods made of other yarns beside cotton, such as rayon, silk, wool, and linen, the percentage of cotton by weight must be stated.

Many second hand dealers sold out their stocks as much as ½c below the mill prices just to escape figuring on this tax. They preferred to take less profit to avoid the trouble. Even then their profits are described as appreciable.

Many say this tax is putting an unfair burden on handlers of cotton goods, and there is some talk of taking it to the courts.

The majority, however, are disposed to accept the burden on the theory of supporting the Government in the emergency. It is very gratifying to the trade, as well as to the Government to see the practical unanimity displayed by all mills and merchants in carrying out the new deal. Buyers are accepting and paying the new prices on their labor clause contracts without any trouble. In some cases they find the goods they are now getting on their early contract purchases are costing them less than the present market prices, and in no case more.

More Pay Wanted

There are reports that in many places the help is striking for more pay in spite of the great increase it gets under the new schedule. It is said that in some cases, while the lowest paid help has its pay more than doubled, some of those workers who formerly received more than the minimum are only getting the same pay for the lesser hours of work. These are the ones who are striking for a pro rata raise. Such cases are mostly reported from the South.

In the East the labor unions had conferences with the manufacturers' associations and arranged a scale of pay for the different degrees of skill. The result is that the new scale went into effect in the East with very little friction.

There were some objections in Massachusetts to the two-shift schedule since for many years women have not worked after 6 p. m., and under the new schedule they may. The result is that some mills are still working on a 36-hour schedule of two shifts of six hours each per day, and others are working an a single shift of 40 hours a week.

Many merchants and some mills are of the opinion that the market will not support the universal application of the 80-hour schedule, and that for a time at least the necessarily high prices will slow down the demand and result in a burdensome surplus again which may cause another collapse of the market.

It is pointed out that our exports of cotton goods will be lost on account of the high prices and this will account for at least 250,000,000 yards of goods. Hope is therefore placed in the negotiations now going on to have the Reconstruction Finance Corporation finance a large purchase of cotton goods by Russia. It is said Russia desires to place orders for about 1,000,000,000 yards of American cotton goods if finances can be arranged. This would more than fill the gap caused by the loss of our exports of cotton goods to other nations.

The chief activity in the fine goods division appeared in the section dealing in goods with rayon content. These goods have been scarce owing to failure of mills to get rayon yarn. Yarn deliveries began last week and many mills were able to take orders for such goods.

Central Aguirre Associates

Central Aguirre Associates, in connection with listing on the New York Stock Exchange of additional shares issued for the purpose of paying a 5 per cent stock dividend, notifies the exchange that its estimated output for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1933, is 121,000 tons of sugar. This would compare with 124,071 tons in 1932, 105,289 tons in 1931, 125,644 tons in 1930, and 77,669 tons in 1929.

New York Shipbuilding Net

New York Shipbuilding Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, net income of $223,572 after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc., compared with $480,772 in the first half of 1932. The 1933 net income is before a loss of $162,187 on disposition of marketable securities extraneous to shipbuilding operations.

June Rail Net Up 370 P. C. Over 1932

New York, Aug. 1

ON THE basis of June railroad reports at hand, net operating income of all Class I carriers is estimated to have approximated $60,500,000, compared with $12,652,515 in the like 1932 month, an increase of 370 per cent, and with $50,618,185 in the corresponding month in 1931, an increase of 19.5 per cent.

The increase over the like month two years ago was registered in the face of a decline in gross revenues of about 24 per cent.

Gross revenues of all roads in June were in the neighborhood of $280,000,000, compared with $246,236,756 in June, 1931, an increase of 13.8 per cent, and compared with $369,810,344 in June, 1931, a reduction of 24.2 per cent.

Board of Trade Pegs Prices Of Grain Futures

Prevents Trading Below Yesterday's Closings Until Aug. 15

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (AP)—The downward movement of future grains was definitely checked today, and for at least two weeks in the future, with enforcement of the Board of Trade's new ruling setting minimum prices.

The action, taken by the directors at a lengthy meeting yesterday, set yesterday's closing as the level below which prices may not go until at least August 15, was followed by similar orders in Kansas City, St. Louis and Minneapolis.

However, upward fluctuations will be permitted within the limits prescribed recently of five cents for wheat, barley and rye; four cents for corn, and three cents for oats.

While the official announcement of the board did not say so, it was reported that the move was taken after conversations with government officials at Washington.

For three days previous to the decision to stop the slipping of grain futures, prices had fluctuated downward within the limits established after the recent suspension of futures trading.

As an example of how the minimum price order will work, September wheat will not be quoted below 92¼ on the Chicago Board from today through trading on Aug. 15. That was its final quotation yesterday.

The order also affects trading in future provisions. The board's announcement said that if any change was contemplated after the expiration date three days' notice would be given.

Bank Credit Shows Greater Movement Throughout Nation

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP) — The monthly credit review of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, out today, says that distribution of excess funds throughout the country as a result largely of discontinuance of interest on demand deposits has been accompanied by changes in the movement of bank credit.

Until mid-June, states the review, credit expansion was confined chiefly to New York City, but there has since been a substantial expansion elsewsere, while some reduction has occurred here.

The New York money market was subject to conflicting influences last month.

"On the one hand," says the bank, "the reserves of the principal New York City banks were little, if any, above reserve requirements during much of July, so that most of the banks had little or no surplus funds to employ until near the end of the month. On the other hand excess reserves of out-of-town banks reached larger figures than at any previous time in recent years, and consequently a substantial volume of funds of these banks was seeking employment in the New York money market."

Bank Commemorates 100 Years of Growth

In commemoration of its one hundredth anniversary, the Suffolk Savings Bank of Boston has published an 82-page brochure, fittingly illustrated, in which is given a detailed history of the bank from the time it opened its doors on May 1, 1833, when Andrew Jackson was President of the United States, and Levi Lincoln Governor of Massachusetts, to the present day.

Some of the social, political and economic life of the times is ably woven into the story of the bank's growth and the delineation of well-known locally historic characters and places lends interest to the tale of a bank founded with the benevolent purpose of benefiting seamen of whom Boston at that time boasted some 12,000.

Distinguished names have graced the roster of its board of directors throughout the decades of its progress, a fact no less true today. Its officials point with pardonable pride to the fact that at no time in the entire 100 years has the bank failed to pay cash in full upon demand. It now has close to 70,000 depositors with deposits on March 7, 1933, of $56,919,278, and recently declared its two hundredth regular dividend.

International Silver Loss

International Silver Company and subsidiary report for the quarter ended June 30,1933, a net loss of $50,331 after depreciation. Added to the net loss of $362,319 in the first quarter, this makes a six months' loss of $412,650. A year ago the company lost $401,855 in the second quarter and $461,808 in the first quarter, making the six months' loss $863,663.

Farm Adjustment Program Aims To Restrict Output

Based on Reduced Wheat Exports—Offers Domestic Price Insurance

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—The federal farm adjustment program is partly guided by the belief that export of agricultural commodities will not soon recover its volume of five or ten years ago, in the opinion of F. D. Farrell, president Kansas Agricultural College, writing in the August issue of the American Bankers Association Journal.

"Nobody knows whether the farm adjustment program will succeed," writes Mr. Farrell. "Its sponsors describe it frankly as an experiment. It seeks to socialize agriculture at least to the extent that farmers, in what is believed to be the public interest, will restrain their production activities and that processors, distributors and consumers will contribute something toward paying farmers for exercising this restraint. The adjustment programs definitely are based on the fact that prices are determined primarily by supply and demand. They also are based on the assumption that the export business in agricultural commodities will not soon return to its volume of five or ten years ago.

"The plan offers wheat price insurance for 1933, 1934, and 1935, for the domestically consumed portion of the wheat crop. The insured price is to be sufficiently high to give the domestically consumed portion of the wheat crop pre-war purchasing power. If the plan is as effective as its sponsors hope it will be, the reduction in supply may influence wheat prices so that the entire wheat crop will have pre-war purchasing power.

"If the adjustment program succeeds, its launching probably will mark the end of an era of extreme individualism in agriculture in the United States," says Mr. Farrell.

"Recent fundamental changes led Secretary Wallace to say, 'What we really have to do is to change the whole psychology of the people of the United States.' This is a large order. It involves the whole program of farm adjustment as well as the larger national economic program, of which farm adjustment is a part. If the people decline to participate in the program to the extent necessary to give the experiment a fair trial, we shall never know whether farm adjustment as now proposed would have succeeded or not if it had been given a fair trial."

French Treasury Begins Payment Of British Loan Today

PARIS, Aug. 1 (AP)—The French Treasury began repaying today a British loan of £30,000,000 (currently about $134,000,000) made late in April by a group of English banks.

Half the sum is payable now, and the remainder in three months.

Finance Minister Georges Bonnet of France, in announcig the loan April 29, said the transaction was for six months at 2½ per cent. The Bank of France and the Treasury guaranteed it.

It was explained that the loan was made in England because the French market was not able then to absorb a bond issue. Financial quarters expected British banks to obtain francs from the British equalization fund, which had been a heavy purchaser of the franc in order to keep the pound rate low.

This, it was said, would have the effect of protecting the gold stores of the Bank of France.

100 Stocks Yield 9.9 P. C. in July

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—After four months of advancing prices stocks lost ground in July, yielding a large part of the June advance, according to an appraisal of 100 representative issues compiled by Frazier Jelke & Company. The month's decline of $1,479,802,000, or 9.9 per cent, compared with an appreciation in June of $1,765,141,000.

Despite the recession, stocks still were almost double the value prevailing at the end of February, just prior to the bank holiday, however, for the valuation as of July 31 stood at $13,495,093,000 compared with $7,350,394,000 on Feb. 28, or an appreciation of 83.6 per cent.

North American Car Corp. Reports Net of $136,256

CHICAGO, Aug. 1—North American Car Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30, net of $136,256 after charges of $4.67 a share on 29,160 shares of $6 preferred, on which there is an accumulation of unpaid dividends, compared with $104,250, or $3.36 a share on 30,959 shares of preferred a year before.

Allowing for only six months' dividend requirements on preferred outstanding at the end of the period, the balance equals 32 cents a share on 150,381 shares of common, against 7 cents a common share a year before.

Says Mellon Fortune Largest

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—As late as the third year of the depression, according to figures, industrial and banking interests owned by the Mellon family totaled $2,492,290,443, and their income from these investments nearly $60,000,000, making the Mellon fortune the largest in the United States. These statements are made by Harvey O'Connor in a biography entitled "Mellon Millions: The Biography of a Fortune," to be published by John Day on Aug. 10.

Dutch Bank Rate Reduced

AMSTERDAM, Aug 1—The Bank of the Nethedlands has reduced its bank rate to 3½ per cent from 4 per cent.

Banker Discusses Increased Power of the Reserve Board

Points to Greater Authority Over Credit Policy of Nation—May Refuse Credit to Member Banks and Remove Officers and Directors

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 31—Under the Banking Act of 1933 the Federal Reserve Board has greatly increased authority over the credit policy of the nation, says Mr. Edmund Platt in the current issue of the American Bankers' Association Journal. Mr. Platt, vice-president Marine Midland Group, New York, was formerly vice-governor of the Reserve Board.

"That the Reserve Board has by recent legislation been placed pretty definitely under control of the Treasury or of the Administration cannot be doubted," he continues, "so far at least as matters of broad credit policy which are assumed to affect prices of commodities are concerned."

"It is noteworthy that Section 3 of the new Banking Act distinctly gives the Federal Reserve banks authority to refuse to make loans to the member banks. The amended paragraph formerly required that the board of directors of each Federal Reserve bank 'shall' administer the affairs of said bank fairly and impartially and without discrimination in favor of or against any member bank or banks, and shall, subject to the provisions of law and the orders of the Federal Reserve Board, extend to each member bank such discounts, advancements and accommodations as may be safely and reasonably made with due regard for the claims and demands of other member banks.'

"The word 'shall' has been changed in the new act to 'may,' doubtless because the Federal Reserve banks had often maintained that a member bank presenting eligible paper and needing funds because of loss of deposits or because of deficient reserves was entitled to credit and that the Federal Reserve bank could not undertake to determine for what specific purpose a credit, which in most cases had already been granted, was used.

"There is still another section in the new banking act," says Mr. Platt, "which has the same purpose, the limiting of loans 'secured by collateral in the form of stocks, bonds, debentures and/or other such obligations, or loans made to members of any organized stock exchange, investment house or dealer in securities, upon any obligation, note or bill secured or unsecured for the purpose of purchasing and/or carrying stocks, bonds or other investment securities.'

"The most important of the other increases of Federal Reserve power in the Banking Act of 1933 is the power of the board to fix interest rates on time deposits contained in Section 11. Member banks are prohibited in this section from paying any interest whatever on 'any deposit which is payable on demand,' with certain exceptions relating mostly to deposit of public funds 'made by or on behalf of any state' or other subdivision or municipality 'with respect to which payment of interest is required under state law.'

"Whether this exception is broad enough to include what are known as court funds on which interest is required by state laws in many states is yet to be determined.

"In Sec. 30 the board is given power to order the removal of officers and directors of member banks who have been certified to the board by the Comptroller of the Currency or a Federal Reserve Agent as having continued to violate bank laws or who have continued 'unsafe and unsound practices' in conducting the banking business. There was originally a good deal of opposition to this section, and the fact that it includes the power of removal for 'unsafe or unsound' practices as well as for violation of law, gives it a certain vagueness and apparently gives the board or the Comptroller of the Currency considerable discretion in defining such practices.

The World's Business

The Blue Eagle

THE symbolism of the Blue Eagle, which is spreading his wings in the store windows, beginning today, has given rise to diverse interpretations. The thunderbolts in the left claw show, of course, the New Deal in action. In the right claw the eagle grasps a cogwheel. The New Deal intends to clear the ground so that industry shall be able to function properly. Some have said that the cogwheel symbolizes labor—the collective bargaining clauses of N. I. R. A. There can be no doubt that labor regards these clauses as a charter of opportunity without equal in the history of modern industry.

Economists on Trial

President Roosevelt in his last radio speech was unsparing in his criticism of economists. One gathered that they were merely one remove as unsound guides from his other "bête noire," the international bankers. His criticism adds interest to a report just received from London of a mock trial of the economists which was held at the London School of Economics. The economists were charged with "conspiring to spread mental fog." In opening the case for the association, Mr. Robert Boothby, M. P., made much the same charge as President Roosevelt. Economists were not only unintelligible, they had in general been proved wrong; they all disagreed. He scored a point in showing in what respects the four economists on trial, Sir William Beveridge, Sir Arthur Salter, Prof. T. E. Gregory, and Mr. Hubert Henderson, disagreed. The defense scored its share of good points. Sir Arthur Salter stated that neither the public nor the politicians really wished to find out what they ought to do. They rather wished to be given reasons for doing what they had already decided to do on other grounds. Even Mr. Boothby agreed that the vast majority of economists are united in their opposition to trade barriers. Yet they make no impression on policy. Even when they mobilize their opinion, as they did prior to the signature of the Hawley-Smoot bill, they might just as well not have spoken.

The Blanket Code

Two classes are observable in the torrent of replies to the nation-wide invitation to partake in the reëmployment drive. One is from those who are putting it into operation. The other is from those who want to know how they can fit it into their particular industries. It would be well not to criticize the second category prematurely. Here is a code which, save for certain qualifications in it, is more or less standardized. Industries, on the contrary, are as different from each other in their internal mechanism as chalk from cheese. The fact that so many inquiries are being received is testimony to the nation-wide anxiety of manufacturers "to do their part." I have myself talked over the code with a score of manufacturers of different commodities. They all showed a sincerity to coöperate which I have not encountered before. To previous schemes, magnified out of all proportion to their value, they have rendered lip service and let them go at that. Perhaps because they felt that they were originated for talking purposes.

* * *

J. M. Keynes

The "trial" of the economists is a reminder of the story of the well-known English economist, J. M. Keynes. It is said that whenever five economists foregather in Britain there will be six opinions, two of which will be Mr. Keynes's.

* * *

Presidential Advisers

Some commentators have accused the President of turning on the profession of his own advisers. The accusation derives from the opinion that the "brain trust" is composed of economists. This is a popular view in Europe. But it is not valid. Even the head of the "brain trust," Prof. Raymond Moley, is not an economist. He is a criminologist whose work has hitherto lain in the domain of civic government. Mr. Lewis W. Douglas is a politician. Col Louis M. Howe is a newspaperman. And practical men of affairs may be found in the inner circles of government quite as frequently as economists. The test for all the President's advisers, it seems to me, is the same: Are they willing to agree, in the famous Rooseveltian phrase, that whatever is the result of human agency is capable of correction by human intelligence? The economics of the President's economists must be the "comprehending economics" of Sombart. There can be no doubt, however, that any mistakes in the Roosevelt Administration will probably be put down to the economists. One having been consulted, they are held responsible for all the mistakes that occur, even though those mistakes might have been the result of a line of conduct totally at variance with the advice. It is known, for instance, that in several instances the President has acted in opposition to the advice of his economists.

* * *

Temporary Difficulties

A rubber manufacturer gave me today an example of his difficulties in abiding by the blanket code. "Rubber," he says, "has gone up nearly 40 per cent since March. That means I have had to increase my prices. Now my costs will go up when I put the blanket code into operation in my factory. I shall have to increase my prices again. Will the people buy my goods? That is the question I am posing. Or will they take some substitute? There are substitutes for practically everything now coming out of modern factories." The answer of the Recovery administration, I take it, would be that all manufacturers are in the same boat. Substitutes will be subject to the same artificial conditions making for higher prices as the real article. In general, where peculiar conditions run athwart the standardization in the blanket code, the reply would probably be offered that this code is intended as a spur to the preparation of particular codes, wherein the peculiar conditions affecting an industry will find recognition. In this connection it is to be hoped that as much refinement as possible is made in preparing codes so that totally different concerns even in the same general line of business will not be lumped together. H. B. E.

Dominion Floats £15,000,000 Issue In London Market

First Loan There by Canada in 18 Years—Empire Policy Seen

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 1—The first fruits of the formation of an imperial sterling group during the world economic conference were plucked today when a prospectus published the details of a Canadian Government loan of £15,000,000, the first Canadian loan floated in the London market for nearly 18 years.

The price of the issue, 100 with interest at 4 per cent, is regarded as very attractive. Not only was the underwriting completed with special ease, but the number of offers to take stock was far above the total in similar cases for some time past.

All the financial papers and several others comment editorially on the event which they regard as an indication of a gradual evolution of the empire policy of coöperation in the work of trade recovery referred to by Chancellor Chamberlain at the end of the World Economic Conference. In this connection the prospectus says: "The loan is raised to meet maturing obligations and for other government purposes. No part of the proceeds will be remitted directly to countries outside the British Empire."

This is taken to mean that a considerable portion of the sum raised will be spent in Britain on various kinds of equipment. The Financial News points out that it prevents money from being used to refund loans raised in New York where post-war Canadian borrowing has been effected until now. The last Canadian loan raised here was the 4 per cent loan floated in September, 1913, the issue price being 99.

Workers' Earnings In Manufacturing Plants Show Rise

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—The returns received monthly by the National Industrial Conference Board from manufacturing establishments recorded for June, 1933, a notable advance over the previous month in employment and earnings of industrial workers. Employment in these factories increased 7.2 per cent. If this rate prevailed in all manufacturing industry, the 6,139,000 workers computed to be occupied in May, 1933, were reënforced in June by about 442,000 additional workers.

Hours of work for old and new workers increased 10 per cent from May to June. With practically the same hourly earnings in the two months, the weekly pay envelope contained 10 per cent more in June than it did in May. What this combination of more workers and longer hours meant to the community is seen in an increase of 18 per cent in man hours and therefore in pay rolls and purchasing power.

In June, 1933, the average weekly earnings, for an average week of 41.2 hours, were $18.49 for skilled and unskilled workers of both sexes. This figure is still 31.5 per cent below the level of money earnings in 1923. If account is taken of the fact that the cost of living, despite a slight rise in June over the May figure, is still far below the 1926 level, it appears that the June, 1933, pay envelope would buy almost as much as did that of 1923. In other words, the purchasing power of wages in June, 1933, was 95.5 per cent of that of the year 1923.

The improvement noted was general among the 25 industries reporting to the conference board. With the exception of four industries, there was an advance both in employment and in hours. In 11 industries the purchasing power of the weekly earnings was greater in June, 1933, than it was in 1926.

Stone & Webster, Inc. Loss Equals $296,687

Stone & Webster, Inc., reports for the second quarter of the current year, to June 30, gross earnings of $11,520,015 compared with $13,056,271 in like period of last year, a decrease of 11.77 per cent.

Operating expenses in the period were reduced to $5,431,377 from $6,337,022 last year, a decrease of 14.29 per cent. After deducting taxes, fixed charges and appropriations for retirement reserves, a net loss of $296,687, compared with a net income of $249,174 in the second quarter of last year.

For the 12 months ended June 30 net consolidated operating income, including subsidiary companies, was $492,518, equal to 23 cents a share on 2,104,391 shares outstanding.

Associated Gas Earnings Lower for 12 Months

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—In a consolidated statement, Associated Gas & Electric System, reports total gross operating revenues for the 12 months ended June 30 of $94,875,287, a decrease of 7 per cent, equal to $7,447,999 when compared with the previous year. Operating expenses, maintenance, etc., were $45,758,429, a decrease of 6 per cent.

Taxes, representing the only increase in the statement, were $9,207,151, an increase of $1,016,366 or 12 per cent above the previous year's total.

Reynolds Spring Compares

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Reynolds Spring Company showed net profit, after all expenses, including depreciation, interest and other charges, for the first six months of 1933 of $71,164, as compared with a net loss of $97,170 for the same period last year, Charles G. Munn, president, said today. Second quarter net profits amounted to $73,344, as compared with a net loss of $4180 in the first quarter this year.

Big Motor Company Increases Dividend

THE Chrysler Corporation declared a special dividend of 50 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 15. The previous payment was 25 cents quarterly on Dec. 31, 1932.

The report of the Chrysler Corporation and subsidiaries for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, shows net profit of $7,785,616 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to $1.80 a share on capital stock, compared with a net loss of $3,038,082 in the preceding quarter and a net profit of $1,186,052, or 27 cents a share on 4,384,392 shares, in the June quarter of 1932.

For the six months ended June 30, 1933, net profit was $4,747,534, equal to $1.10 a share on the capital stock, compared with net loss of $880,432 in the first half of 1932.

Employment Gain In Three Months Put at 1,899,000

Institute Says June Rise 781,000 Compared With May Rise of 752,000

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—The current bulletin of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, which makes a monthly survey of employment, reveals that the number of persons employed in the United States rose from 33,824,000 in May to 34,605,000 in June, a gain of 781,000. In the two previous months, 1,118,000 persons obtained work so that the total increase during the last three months of business recovery amounted to 1,899,000 persons. The number of persons employed in March when employment reached the lowest level of the depression was 32,706,000.

The institute points out, however, that due to the increase in population, the number of unemployed persons showed a somewhat smaller decrease than that indicated by the expansion of employment. The number of unemployed persons was reduced by 752,000 from May to June and by 1,812,000 from March to June.

Persons unemployed in June totaled 15,357,000 as compared with 16,109,000 in May and with 17,169,000 in March. Of the total number of persons available for employment, 30.7 per cent were idle in June as compared with 32.3 per cent in May and with 34.4 per cent in March.

The institute makes the following tabulation showing the downward trend of unemployment by major industries since the peak reached in March.

Number of Persons Unemployed in the United States

(In Thousands) (Revised Figures)

	June 1933	May 1933	April 1933	March 1933
Manufacturing	5074	5502	5731	5846
Agriculture	970	1053	1112	1214
*Trade	2598	2683	2623	2951
Building	2073	2111	2148	2186
Railroads	779	801	824	830
Coal Mining	337	331	307	282
Miscellaneous	3526	3628	3657	3760
Total	15,357	16,109	16,402	17,169

*Wholesale and retail.

Says South Leads Way in Expansion Of Buying Power

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—That the South is leading the way in the renewal of buying power is the theory put forward by the Brookmire Economic Service in its current bulletin. National income for the next six months, it is computed, will be 17 per cent above the like period a year ago, but in the South the income will be 20 per cent to 30 per cent.

Of particular importance in determining sales prospects in industrial sections has been the announcement at many points of wage increases and the spreading of employment as outlined in the industrial codes of practice.

Greatest significance in this respect is seen in the cotton textile industry, both in New England and in the southern states. Other textile industries will follow, and purchasing power of important producing centers will improve.

Higher wage schedules announced by leading steel companies point to greater consumer buying in localities such as Pittsburgh. Future announcements such as these should be followed closely.

Important centers such as New York, Chicago, Washington and San Francisco should receive special attention as they will be the first to reflect improving purchasing power.

Shawmut Association

For the three months ended June 30, 1933, Shawmut Association reports an income deficit of $7444 after administrative expenses of $9452 and dividends to shareholders of $57,668. There was also a loss on securities sold of $35,734, and a credit arising from repurchase of shares of $128,452. After these debits and credits, balance sheet deficit was reduced by $85,274 from $587,601 to $472,327.

Air Reduction Co. Net

Air Reduction Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net profit of $720,485 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to 86 cents a share of the 841,289 shares of no-par stock. This compares with a net of $588,996, or 70 cents a share, on a like number of shares in the second quarter of 1932, and with net of $379,437, or 45 cents a share, in the first quarter of this year.

Commonwealth & Southern

Commonwealth & Southern Corporation and subsidiaries report for the 12 months ended June 30, 1933, consolidated net income of $9,271,404 after taxes, interest, amortization, depreciation, minority interest, etc., equal, after preferred dividends, to less than 1 cent a share on 33,673,328 shares of common, compared with $18,611,719, or 28 cents a common share, for the 12 months ended June 30, 1932.

Decline in Dollar Insecure Basis For Early Price Rise

Bank Says Markets Misinterpreted Currency Depreciation Factor

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Markets overreached themselves in July because of the misunderstanding of the economic situation whereby it was assumed that the United States was already traveling on the road of inflation, according to the National City Bank of New York, in its current review.

"In particular the significance of the decline of the dollar in the foreign exchanges to nearly 32 per cent discount at one time in July has been misinterpreted," adds the bank. "It has been a center of speculative attention, but except for its stimulus upon speculation, has had less to do with the price advance than many have assumed. It has caused dollar prices of imported commodities such as rubber and silk to be marked up, but could affect prices of exported goods only if it attracted a greater demand for them, and there is little evidence of increased exports due to this influence.

Imports Exceed Exports

"In the June foreign trade of this country imports exceeded exports for the first time in two years, which indicates that the chief influence of dollar depreciation upon trade has been to raise the price of imports.

"Upon commodities not important in foreign trade, such as wheat, which has long been above an export basis, and many others, the dollar depreciation has been only a sentimental influence."

The decision of this country, given in President Roosevelt's statement to the London Conference, not to participate in plans for currency stabilization until the problem of domestic recovery is worked out, implied, continues the bulletin, that the value of the dollar should be governed by the price level rather than the converse. The situation for the time being, however, was that neither is governed by the other, but both by the play of collective judgments and collective emotions in the markets.

The bulletin explains that in the long run a depreciation of the dollar must advance domestic prices above world prices through its effects on imports and exports; but that there were two important qualifications. One was that it had the effect of depressing world prices, and an advance in domestic prices might thereby be inhibited, as was the case with English prices when the pound sterling depreciated. The other was that such an effect would require a long time to be realized, and could scarcely be an important factor in the immediate situation.

Trend of Dollar

Moreover, with this country enjoying a creditor position in the international accounts, except for capital movements, the normal tendency of the dollar was to return toward par, and it could be permanently kept down only by the exercise of measures to maintain prices above world prices, or by formal devaluation.

All this justified the statement, concludes the bulletin, "that the decline in the dollar has been an insecure basis on which to rest an early and rapid price advance, and the reaction proves this. It shows the uncertainties that must exist in reliance upon monetary influence to advance prices, and the instability of prices thus advanced. It also is suggestive as to the degree of inflation that might have to be applied to maintain prices at a level far above the world markets."

Pillsbury Flour Mills Net

Pillsbury Flour Mills, Inc., report for the 11 months ended May 31, 1933, certified by independent auditors, shows a net profit of $1,517,204, after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to $2.10 a share, on the 549,225 shares. For the year ended June 30, 1932, the net profit was $829,642, equal to $1.51 a share. The company has changed its fiscal year to end May 31, instead of June 30.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Sept. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 21
Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Sept. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1

The Editor's Puzzle

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Having found no appreciative difference between the various plans, the next step of the conference was to meld together the necessary and important essentials of each into one out and coherent whole.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

Wild Welcome Is Given British Davis Cup Team

Perry, Singled Out as the Hero, Loses Luggage in the Crush

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 1—Twenty years of hope deferred ended riotously at Victoria Station here last night when Great Britain's lawn tennis team arrived home triumphantly from Paris bearing the Davis Cup, symbolic of world supremacy. The "Golden Arrow," continental express wherein Fred J. Perry, H. W. (Bunny) Austin, G. P. Hughes, H. G. N. Lee and H. Roper-Barrett completed their journey, was one hour late, but after waiting two decades the lawn tennis public wasn't fussy over trifles and an enormous crowd engulfed the heroes as they descended onto the platform.

Perry, whose dramatic victory over Andre Merlin in the last match of the challenge round wrested the trophy from France, its home since 1927, was singled out for special attention, as a result of which he lost both his baggage and almost his collar and his tie. Eager hands lifted him into the air and willing shoulders bore him through the press of thousands toward a waiting automobile. Later in the evening he came back alone to try to find his luggage, but before he could do so, some indefatigable welcomers nearly found him and he made a hasty departure lest anybody fresh should kiss him, shake hands or slap him on the back.

The first glimpse the crowd had of the shimmering bowl, presented by an American, Dwight F. Davis, in 1899 for the encouragement of international lawn tennis, was when it emerged from the train beneath the radiant visage of Britain's non-playing captain, Roper-Barrett, a veteran, who figured in the first cup match ever played in Boston, U. S. A., in 1900. Since then the United States has been victorious 11 times, Australia 7, France 6, and Great Britain 6.

Nearly all nations have their hearts set on winning the cup nowadays and the reason Britain succeeded this year in the face of opposition from representatives of nearly 40 countries is because the side had a greater average strength than its rivals.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States; Jack H. Crawford, Australia; Henri Cochet, France, are all men who might be expected to win both their singles matches against the Britishers but Austin and Perry could each be expected to win at least one, and the doubles pair, Perry and Hughes, always entered the court with a good prospect of victory.

No one was more pleased about Britain's first success since 1912 than King George, who with the Queen, annually visits the all-England Lawn Tennis Club when the Wimbledon championship is in progress. Royal congratulations were telegraphed to the British Ambassador in Paris and were conveyed to the returning team at Dover, which constituted the first thrill of their big welcome home.

West Indies Cricketers In a Draw With Durham

SUNDERLAND, Eng., Aug. 1 (Canadian Press)—The two-day cricket match between the touring West Indies eleven and Durham ended in a draw yesterday, when rain halted play shortly after the tea-time interval.

The scores were: Durham 256, West Indies 140 and 29 for three wickets.

The Durham bowlers prevailed against the visitors, only Merry, with 35 not out, and Valentine, with 27 runs, making any sort of showing on a tricky wicket.

The West Indians had trouble throughout with the offerings of Woodhouse, the Burnmoor professional. Woodhouse took a total of seven wickets at an average cost of 11 runs.

The score:

West Indies

First Innings

Barrow, run out	16
Christiani, st. James; b Woodhouse	4
Grant, c J. Adamson; b Howell	9
Headley, c Dobson; b Woodhouse	4
Hoad, c James; b Howell	0
Da Costa, b Woodhouse	7
Wiles, c Dobson; b Woodhouse	1
Sealey, b Howell	7
Merry, not out	35
Valentine, c J. Adamson; b Woodhouse	27
Martindale, run out	12
Extras	18
Total	140

Bowling Analysis

	R.	W.		R.	W.
Howell	40	3	Carr	8	0
Woodhouse	73	5	Dobson	1	0

Second Innings

Hoad, lbw Dobson	13
Barrow, b Woodhouse	4
Headley, c Howell; b Woodhouse	0
Grant, not out	6
Extras	6
Total (three wickets)	29

Bowling Analysis

	R.	W.		R.	W.
Woodhouse	7	2	Dobson	3	1

Champion Wins Medal

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 1 (AP)—Robert Grant of Wetherfield, Conn., New England amateur golf champion, opened his campaign to retain his crown by winning the medalist honors with a brilliant 147 at the Manchester Country Club yesterday. Ed Kirouac, 1932 Massachusetts State champion, turned in the second best card of the qualifying round, a 148. Grant finished sensationally, cutting four strokes off par in the final nine holes to score a 71 for his afternoon round. The feature of the morning round was a 69 shot by Richard Lunn, 18-year-old Maine schoolboy. Thirty-two qualified.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	67	36	.650
Minneapolis	62	48	.564
St Paul	60	51	.541
Indianapolis	52	53	.500
Louisville	51	55	.481
Toledo	50	57	.467
Milwaukee	47	60	.439
Kansas City	42	70	.375

Results July 31

Louisville 9, Indianapolis 0.
Minneapolis 5, Kansas City 1.
Milwaukee 10, St. Paul 8.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Knoxville	21	15	.583
New Orleans	20	15	.571
Memphis	18	16	.529
Birmingham	17	16	.515
Chattanooga	17	20	.459
Little Rock	17	20	.444
Atlanta	15	19	.441
Nashville	14	18	.438

Results July 31

New Orleans 4, Chattanooga 9
Little Rock 10, Knoxville 9
Only games scheduled.

British Tennis Men Sail for U. S. Aug. 5

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 1

FREDERICK J. PERRY, hero of the British victory over the United States in the interzone final of Davis Cup play and over France in the challenge round, today announced he would sail Saturday with three other English players to compete in the United States tennis championships at Forest Hills in September.

Accompanying Perry will be H. G. N. Lee, another British Davis Cup player; F. H. D. Wilde and E. R. Avory.

Perry won four of the five matches in which he participated in the two vital Davis Cup contests.

Mrs. Moody, Misses Jacobs and Marble To Play in Singles

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., Helen H. Jacobs, and Alice I. Marble, all Californians, today were selected as the United States singles players against Great Britain in the Wightman Cup matches to be played at Forest Hills Friday and Saturday.

All three also will play in doubles, Miss Jacobs pairing with Sarah H. Palfrey, with whom she holds the national doubles title, and Mrs. Moody and Miss Marble joining for the other doubles encounter with the British.

Opposing this team will be Dorothy E. Round, Margaret C. Scriven and Betty M. Nuthall in singles and Misses Round and Mary F. Heeley and Freida James and Miss Nuthall in doubles.

The draw for the first day pits Miss Jacobs against Miss Round, Mrs. Moody against Miss Scriven and Misses Jacobs and Palfrey against the Misses Rounds and Heeley.

Mrs. Moody will meet Miss Round, No. 1 of the English firm, in the feature match on Saturday with Miss Jacobs playing Miss Scriven, and Miss Marble and Miss Nuthall resuming their singles rivalry. The final doubles match will send Mrs. Moody and Miss Marble against the Misses James and Nuthall.

Carolin Babcock, Mrs. John W. Van Ryn and Josephine N. Cruickshank are the spares of the American side while Mrs. L. R. C. Michell is held in reserve by the English.

All of the American players except Miss Marble have competed in the international team competition before, while the Misses Scriven, Heeley and James of the English are newcomers to cup play.

In selecting the team the cup committee apparently discounted the play of the last few weeks which saw Miss Palfrey defeat both Miss Marble and Miss Jacobs in singles at Seabright and Misses Palfrey and Jacobs lose to Miss Cruickshank and Miss Marble in doubles.

Mrs. Moody will captain the American team for the second straight year while M. D. Horn, male manager of the British team, also will act as captain.

Strong Opposition For Public Links Titlist

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 1 (AP)—Robert Lee Miller, defending champion from Jacksonville, Fla., in the twelfth annual national public links golf tournament appears to face the strongest opposition from Pacific coast and Honolulu golfers.

Albert "Scotty" Campbell of Seattle, winner of the Canadian and Pacific northwest amateur championships; Charles Wilson, Honolulu champion and Charles Ferrero, San Francisco, a former public links titlist, were regarded as outstanding contenders.

Forty-four cities were represented by from one to six players, including New York, Chicago, Brooklyn, St. Paul, Philadelphia and Buffalo. More than 170 were entered.

The draw brought together Campbell and Miller in the pairings for the first half of the qualifying round today. Another 18 holes will be played tomorrow to decide the 32 who will begin match play Thursday.

English First-Class County Cricket Scores

LONDON, Aug. 1 (Canadian Press)—Closing scores yesterday in the first-class county cricket games which will end today were:

Kent, 193 (Todd Hardinge, 53); Surrey, 482 for eight (Gregory, 70; Squires, 107; Barling, 131; Watts, 62 not out), at The Oval.

Somerset, 223 and 76 for six (Wellard, 52; Farnes, seven for 72); Essex, 339 (O'Connor, 73; Nichols, 55, Pope, 86), at Taunton.

Gloucestershire, 176 and 43 for one (Armstrong, 73; Arthur Staples, four for 41); Nottinghamshire, 276 (Arthur Staples, 50; Gunn, 55), at Nottingham.

Worcestershire, 273 and 51 for one (Walters, 108; Martin, 67; Matthews, six for 58); Northamptonshire, 308 (Bakewell 70; Bellam, 66; Jupp, 57; Brook, five for 90), at Worcester.

Derbyshire, 167 and 24 for one (Sims, eight for 47); Middlesex, 252 (Hulme, 73; Mitchell, seven for 86), at Chesterfield.

Warwickshire, 307 (Kilner, 95; Smart, 66); Sussex, 251 for three (J. Parks, 85; Cook, 113 not out), at Birmingham.

Hampshire, 268 (Creese, 68; Pothecary, 74; Bowes, five for 75); Yorkshire, 47 for no wickets, at Sheffield; no further play, rain.

Big Ed Dudley Leading

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1 (AP)—Big Ed Dudley held a two-stroke advantage over his nearest competitor as the Philadelphia open golf championship tournament swung into the final half today. Two rounds of 72 each gave the American Ryder Cup team member a 36-hole total of 144, his consistency standing out in contrast with the playing of many others who turned in good cards for 18 holes and then succumbed to the heat yesterday. Following closest on the heels of the Concordville professional was another Pennsylvanian, Felix Serafin of Scranton. In his morning round Serafin set a course record of 69, two below par for the Philadelphia Cricket Club course, but took 77 in the afternoon for a total of 146. Willie MacFarlane, despite his 72 on the first 18, quit because of the heat. In a tie for third with 149's were Charles Lacey of Great Neck, L. I., and Charles Arena, Fort Washington, Penna.

Grimes Back With Cardinals

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 1 (AP)—Burleigh Grimes, whose brilliant pitching was largely responsible for the St. Louis Cardinals winning the world series in 1931, will again point the Redbirds' Branch Rickey, vice-president of the club, announced last night. The last of the National League spitball pitchers was released unconditionally by the Chicago Cubs here yesterday, has signed a Cardinal contract and will report to Manager Frankie Frisch at once.

Bryan, Murphy Defeat Seeded Tennis Players

Win From Hall, McCauliff, Respectively, in the Meadow Club Play

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 1 (AP)—Robert Bryan of Chattanooga and Dick Murphy of Utica, N. Y., furnished the Meadow Club's forty-third invitation tennis tournament with a brace of upsets on the opening day of play yesterday.

Bryan outlasted the veteran South Orange (N. J.) player, J. Gilbert Hall, after a three-hour battle, 9—7, 6—8, 6—4, while Murphy, a graduate of Hamilton (N. Y.) College, put out Dr. Eugene McCauliff of Yonkers, 6—3, 8—6, thus summarily removing two seeded stars from the tournament. Hall was seeded sixth and McCauliff eighth.

Meanwhile other favorites, including Francis X. Shields, winner of the Seabright Bowl last week; Frankie Parker, 17-year-old national claycourt champion; Sidney B. Wood Jr., defending titleholder and top-seeded player; Gregory S. Mangin, national indoor champion, and Bryan M. Grant Jr., little Atlanta star, advanced into the second round by straight-set victories.

Shields depended almost entirely upon his sizzling service to oust Richard Covington of Asheville, N. C., 6—4, 6—3, but Parker had to call on his best strokes to turn back the hard-hitting Brooklyn player, Edward W. Burns, 6—3, 6—3.

Wood had no trouble with Henry Culley, Santa Barbara, Calif., and advanced with the loss of only two games, 6—0, 6—2 and Grant easily disposed of the veteran Fred C. Baggs of New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Mangin eleminated Grady C. Frank, former all-around athlete at Duke and now a member of the invading Oxford-Cambridge team, 6—1, 6—2.

Three other members of the Oxford-Cambridge squad, Douglas G. Freshwater, Brian K. Burnett and William F. Moss were eliminated but Peter S. Young and James W. Nuthall advanced into the second round.

Freshwater gave the Texan, John McDiarmid, a terrific battle before bowing, 5—7, 16—14, 6—2, but Moss lost to Karl F. Kamrath of Austin, Texas, 8—6, 6—3, and Burnett went down before Wilmer M. Hines of Columbia, N. C., 7—5, 6—1.

Young eliminated Norcross S. Tilney of East Orange, N. J., 9—7, 6—2, and Nuthall put out Dr. William A. Rosenbaum of New York, 6—3, 6—2.

Ghezzi and Clark Top New Jersey Qualifiers

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Aug. 1—Victor Ghezzi of Rumson, N. J., and Clarence Clark of Forest Hill, led the New Jersey qualifiers for the National Professional Golfers' Association championship yesterday. Their scores were 141, one stroke under par, for two rounds over the Forest Hills Field Club course.

Ghezzi had a 69, the only card of the day under 70, and finished with a 72, while Clark, former New Jersey professional champion, scored 70 and 71. Craig Wood of Hollywood was exempt, being a Ryder Cup player; but will not be able to leave his club next month for the championship. His assistant, Dick Metz, Pennsylvania open champion, was third in the qualifying list with 73, 70 for 143.

The other two to qualify were Johnny Kinder of Jumping Brook, state open champion, and Jack Forrester of Hackensack, former State P. G. A. champion. Bruce Heatley of Echo Lake tied with Forrester, but withdrew. The qualifiers and scores:

Victor Ghezzi, Rumson	69	72—141
Clarence Clark, Forest Hill	70	71—141
Dick Metz, Hollywood	73	70—143
John Kinder, Jumping Brook	74	70—144
Jack Forrester, Hackensack	76	70—146

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	61	35	.635
New York	60	36	.625
Philadelphia	47	49	.490
Cleveland	49	52	.485
Detroit	47	51	.480
Chicago	45	52	.464
Boston	44	51	.463
St. Louis	38	65	.369

Results July 31

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	0	7	2	0	1	0	2	13	18	0
Washington	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	9	13	3

Batteries—Gomez, Moore and Dickey; Stewart, Burke, McAfee and Sewell, Berg. Winning pitcher—Gomez. Losing pitcher—Stewart. Umpires—Moriarty, Geisel and Summers. Time—2h.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	x	12	12	1
Cleveland	0	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	8	14	1

Batteries—Wells, Hebert, Blaeholder and Shea, uel; Hudlin, Bean, Hildebrand, Connally and Pytlak. Winning pitcher—Hebert. Losing pitcher—Hildebrand. Umpires—Van Graflan, Kolls and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 19m.

Twenty-Six Tie for First

ST. GABRIEL DE BRANDON, Que., Aug. 1 (AP)—With 26 riders tied for first place, the 543 entrants in the transcontinental bicycle race arrived here today from Montreal, where the 4300-mile grind started last night. Joe Laporte of Montreal led the field into this little Laurentian village, 69 miles from Montreal. Torchy Peden of Victoria, B. C., was second, followed by Pierre Gachon, Montreal, and Polly Parrott, Winnipeg. Although first to arrive, Laporte was well down the list, having lost ground in the 30 miles staged at the Montreal Baseball Stadium last night. Peden, Gachon and Parrott, however, were among the 26 tied for the lead. The 26 leaders' elapsed time was 6h. 32m., with the majority of the remainder of the field only two minutes behind. Reggie McNamara, "iron man" of six-day bike racing, crashed on the slippery road during the night, and it was doubtful if he would start today's lap to Three Rivers.

Shute, Hagen Cable Regrets

ABERDEEN, Scotland, Aug 1 (AP)—P. Densmore Shute, British open champion, and Walter C. Hagen, former United States and British titleholder, today said they had cabled their regrets to the Professional Golfers' Association and would not compete in the P. G. A. title event starting at Milwaukee Aug. 7. Shute and Hagen were here for an exhibition match today on a tour which will not end until Aug. 6 and Hagen may even stay in England beyond that date. Shute plans to sail for home Aug. 12. The two American stars have an exhibition scheduled at Dornoch tomorrow, Inverness Thursday, Pitlochry Friday, North Berwick Saturday, and Brighton Sunday.

Seniors Tire of Champions

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—The Indiana Seniors' Golf Association, being composed of members all over 50 years of age, do not permit a golf champion to reign an entire year. The club has three tournaments a year, and usually changes champions each time.

Baseball Game Won By 'Cricket' Score

By the Associated Press

Geneva, Neb.

IT WAS just a friendly battle for the cellar position of the Thayer County Baseball League.

Strang defeated Belvidere, 46 to 30. The winners made 11 runs in the first inning, and got a total of 37 hits. Belvidere got 22 hits and made 12 errors.

California Youth Wins World Title With Horseshoes

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 1—Joseph Theodore Allen of Alhambra, Calif., won the world's championship at horseshoe pitching in the tournament concluded at a Century of Progress here yesterday. Allen, 24-year-old farm boy who pitched 12 years before entering this, his first tourney of national importance, met 23 rivals in the three-day tourney and won all except three games.

Allen was tied on games won and lost by Charles C. Davis of Kansas City, former champion five times. Allen defeated Davis in the regular tourney game, 50 to 45. In the playoff, the newcomer made his superiority more emphatic, winning 50 to 38 and 50 to 24.

The new champion is the type of Johnny Goodman, open golf champion. He is 5ft. 7in. high and weighs 147 pounds. Allen pitched a one and one-quarter turn. In one of his games, defeating Harold Scheets of Waukesha, Wis., Allen finished the test with 39 ringers out of 40 shoes pitched.

In their last game of the tournament Allen eliminated Blair E. Nunamaker of East Cleveland, Ohio, the title defender. The latter had a chance to tie the leaders but Allen proved too steady and won, 50 to 23. This put Nunamaker in third place. Allen set a new tourney record for ringers with 73.5 per cent. This improved the old mark by four points.

Fernandi Isais of Los Angeles, the Mexican champion, laid down 41 ringers in 44 shoes pitched. This gave him a percentage of 93.2, beating the world's record of 91.0, held by Putt Mossman, the Iowan. Isais was playing Bert Duryee of Wichita, Kan. The latter made 25 ringers, but scored only one point. Isais placed fourth in the tourney.

James F. Risk of Montpelier, Ind., former national amateur champion, placed fifth. In a game with G. C. Hawley of Bridgeport, Ohio, Davis pitched 11 consecutive double ringers, beating the world's record by one.

Bears and Bruins To Share Coliseum Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—An agreement regarding the use of the Coliseum for their football games this Fall has been reached by University of Southern California and University of California at Los Angeles.

Neither of the two universities owns a stadium, but University of Southern California has for many years enjoyed almost exclusive use of the Coliseum, which adjoins its campus at University Park, for preferred days during the fall season. During recent years, however, University of California has grown rapidly here, and its athletic events have attracted larger audiences, with the result that it, too, desired to hold contests in the big stadium.

Meanwhile, the Community Development Association, which built the Coliseum, completed an agreement by which the structure was transferred to the city and county of Los Angeles. An application for the renewal of its expiring contract by University of Southern California was found not acceptable to the other college, and a period of uncertainty ensued.

Recently the Playground and Recreation Commission announced that an accord had been reached. The schedule calls for six games to be played by the University of California at Los Angeles, and seven games to be played by the University of Southern California. An eighth game will be played by the University of Southern California under an additional agreement with the American Legion.

Joe Wright After U. S. Rowing Championships

TORONTO, Aug. 1 (AP) — Joe Wright Jr., former diamond sculls winner who administered a sound beating to United States scullers in 1927 when he won the dash, association and national singles title, will make another attempt on the American titles at Chicago this week-end.

With Russ McMillan, his young Argonaut clubmate, Wright will motor to Chicago to compete in all three events, the dash, the association singles and the national singles.

The Hamilton Leander eight, Canada's Olympic representatives and winners in the Royal Canadian Henley regatta last week, also may be sent to Chicago.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	67	49	.578
Rochester	65	52	.556
Baltimore	63	57	.525
Toronto	61	58	.521
Montreal	58	60	.483
Buffalo	55	62	.470
Albany	54	62	.466
Jersey City	45	68	.398

Results July 31

Albany 8, Toronto 4.
Buffalo 7, Newark 0.
Jersey City 2, Montreal 0.
Rochester 8, Baltimore 2.

Defends Singles Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMPTON, N. H., Aug. 1—In the annual Hampton A. C. tennis tournament here yesterday Lieut. G. W. Smith, United States Navy, attached to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, successfully defended the men's singles title, which he won last year. Lieutenant Smith defeated Vaughan E. Pipes of Haverhill, Mass., 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	57	37	.606
Pittsburgh	56	43	.566
St Louis	52	45	.536
Chicago	53	46	.535
Boston	48	47	.505
Philadelphia	41	54	.432
Brooklyn	39	54	.419
Cincinnati	41	59	.410

Results July 31

No games scheduled.

Maidstone Play An Informal Test Of Cup Players

Great Britain Appears to Have Edge in International Tennis

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 1 (AP)—The eighth annual Maidstone invitation tennis tournament, affording an informal test of Wightman Cup strength, had developed an apparent edge for Great Britain over America's ranking women stars today.

The invading cup squad not only accounted for the singles title through a victory of Betty M. Nuthall over Alice I. Marble of California, but also shared in the doubles crown which Margaret C. Scriven of the British team and Elizabeth M. Ryan won at the expense of Miss Marble and Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr.

The test, of course, was far from conclusive for Miss Marble essayed an all but impossible task on the hottest day of the year. With the temperature reaching 100 degrees at times, the rising young Californian played semifinal and final in both singles and doubles yesterday—a total of 11 sets and 108 games for her day's work.

She beat Mrs. John W. Van Ryn in a three-set singles final and teamed up with Mrs. Moody to beat Miss Nuthall and Mary F. Heeley of England in a three-set doubles semifinal before she took to the courts in the singles final and was beaten, 5—7, 6—3, 6—0. In doubles she and Mrs. Moody were no match for Miss Scriven and Miss Ryan in the finals and went down, 6—2, 9—7.

The Wightman Cup matches will be played at Forest Hills Friday and Saturday.

Scott-Paine Ready To Make Definite Answer

DETROIT, Aug. 1 (AP)—Word was received here by the committee in charge of arrangements for the Harmsworth Trophy race that Hubert Scott-Paine, British challenger, has made "full arrangements to come to Detroit."

In a cablegram received by the committee yesterday, Scott-Paine said he would make a definite decision regarding his participation in the trophy race not later than Thursday.

There has been some uncertainty as to whether Scott-Paine would have his challenging craft ready in time for the Harmsworth Regatta, scheduled for early in September.

Cable advices from England recently stated that Hubert Scott-Paine had not been able sufficiently to try out his Harmsworth Cup challenger, Miss Britain III. Accordingly he had made no decision as to whether to race his new craft against Gar Wood in Miss America X at Detroit over Labor Day.

Scott-Paine's original plan was to use a single motor of 1350-horsepower and rely on a specially designed hull for great speed. Last week it was learned that he had secured four motors, which when hitched in tandem would create 4500 horsepower, against Miss America X's 6400.

Wood has strengthened the hull of his boat, using laminated wood on her topsides. He feels confident he will be able to open the throttle without disastrous results. Her record speed is 124.86 statute miles an hour.

U. S. Entrants Win In New Brunswick Tennis

MONCTON, N. B., Aug. 1 (AP)—United States entrants gave ample warning yesterday they will prove powerful contenders for the New Brunswick tennis championship as opening rounds were concluded in several events under ideal playing conditions.

In one of the feature matches in the men's singles, P. Webber of Bangor, Maine, defeated C. W. Abell, Moncton, N. B., ace 6—2, 3—6, 6—2.

Another extra-set match was necessary before Miss J. Johnson, Fort Fairfield, Maine, succeeded in eliminating Miss F. Daniels of Ottawa, in the first round of the women's singles. The scores were 6—2, 5—7, 6—1.

Bevil Piers of Halifax was the only Nova Scotia player to win in the men's singles, beating J. Nugent, Moncton, 6—3, 6—1.

New Brunswick Tennis Championships—Men's Singles

Carter, Fort Fairfield, Maine, defeated M. Dalton, Renforth, 6—4, 6—3.
G. Hudson, Moncton, defeated D. Nightingale, Fort Fairfield, Maine, 6—4, 6—2.
L. Rennie, Toronto, won from J. Dwyer, Halifax, by default.
R. Murphy, St. Stephen, won from Commander J. C. Edwards, Ottawa, by default.
Dr. P. Gagnon, Quebec, won from E. Perrior, Fort Fairfield, by default.
L. J. Feese, Bangor, Maine, defeated C. M. Mellish, Stellarton, 6—1, 6—1.
P. Webber, Bangor, Maine, defeated C. W. Abell, Moncton, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2.
Bevil Piers, Halifax, defeated J. Nugent, Moncton, N. B., 6—3, 6—1.

Rainville Easy Victor In Canadian Tennis

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 1 (Canadian Press)—Canada's national lawn tennis championships opened yesterday and favorites advanced without exception in the first round.

The third seeded player, John Murio of San Francisco, was given a hard battle by a Portland junior, W. Hartman, who engaged in many long base-line rallies before bowing, 6—2, 6—2.

The top seeded player, Marcel Rainville of Montreal, swept through a match with R. B. Pinney, Vancouver, 6—2, 6—1. The diminutive Davis Cup star played almost errorless tennis.

Ossie Ryall, British Columbia player who is ranged No. 6 in Canada, eliminated Byron Page, Seattle junior, with the loss of only three games.

Smith Returns to Braves

Bob Smith, veteran right-handed pitcher who broke in with the Braves in 1923 as an infielder but was later converted into a boxman, comes back to the Boston club, according to an announcement made yesterday by President Emil E. Fuchs of the Tribe. Smith returns to Boston via the waiver route from the Cincinnati Reds, who got him in a trade with the Chicago Cubs at the close of the 1932 season. The Braves traded him to Chicago in October, 1930.

Television's New 'Super Eye'

* * *

A Cathode Ray Camera, Able to Perform As Motion Picture Camera, Is Announced

* * *

By Volney D. Hurd

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

FINE detail television looms on the radio horizon as the result of news releases of the past few months. If the proposed system materializes, non-mechanical, all-electric television should be commercially available within 12 months. Incidentally, the announcement of almost identical devices from two points promises a new and interesting patent controversy.

Some 10 years ago, while radio engineers were delving into the mysteries of the radio receiver research, a young astronomer, Dr. François Henroteau, now head of the Astrophysical Department of the Dominion of Canada, scanned the heavens at night. Seeking to increase knowledge of the stars and technically inclined, he considered the possibility of applying light-sensitive devices such as photo-electric cells to the astronomical research. Human eyes are sensitive, but actually photocells are more sensitive in that they take in a wider band of colors than the eye. Since the stars project their light in many of these ordinarily invisible colors, they will register on a photocell more quickly than will the human eye.

Finally the solution hit Dr. Henroteau. He worked out a plan for an ultra-flexible means of star-gazing—an electric eye as facile as the human eye, yet as sensitive to the colors of the spectrum as a photocell. Truly a "super eye."

Photocells are used in television. Therefore it was a logical step to consider the use of this "super eye" as a television camera. Cathode ray television was rapidly coming to the fore and this device, which acts much as a cathode ray tube, appeared to be the solution of cathode ray television.

* * *

Like all good inventions the Henroteau super eye is simple, as simple as the cathode ray tube itself. The image to be televised is picked up by a high-grade photographic lens and focused on a plate inside a glass tube, much like a television cathode ray tube. This plate is made up of millions of tiny globules which are miniature photocells. A sweeping beam of light or electrons rapidly scans this plate in the familiar cathode ray manner.

With the image constantly on the plate each cell has the opportunity to fully register the amount of light or shade the lens directs upon it. As the scanning beam sweeps each minute cell it releases the electricity charged up in that cell, the amount varying according to the amount of light or shade playing upon it from the lens. The discharge places the voltage upon the grid of an amplifying tube.

The outstanding advantage of this method of television pickup, besides the simplicity, is the fact that pictures of tremendously fine detail, up to 500 lines a frame, are possible; pictures with such good light pickup that the long-dreamed-of out-of-door scenes of baseball and football games become near realities.

It is this powerful light pickup and consequent impulse which makes this super eye the connecting link in bringing cathode ray television to a point of practical utility.

The cathode ray receiver had been foreseen by early workers, but a method of picking up the picture which would work up to the 500 line possibilities of the cathode ray picture reproducer seemed remote. Mechanical methods completely failed. Even though the speed could be obtained by high speed and unwieldy apparatus, the breaking up of the picture into so many fine dots made each one so small and in turn its impression upon the photocell so small that amplification to any useful point was impossible to all intents and purposes.

With the Henroteau device, the scanning beam sweeps with the speed required for the 500 line television, but instead of being limited to the microscopic amount of light impulse which would result in the ordinary method of pickup, the beam arrives at each dot to find it holding a relatively large electrical charge which the beam releases instantly. On a basis of 24 pictures a sound, it means that each minute particle will give an electrical impulse based on an exposure of 1-24 of a second, instead of 1-1,000,000 of a second under ordinary scanning conditions.

* * *

Patents were issued over three years ago to Dr. Henroteau but it was only about six or eight months ago that the existence of his invention became known in the United States. Hollis Baird, a Boston television research worker, was visited by Dr. Henroteau. Mr. Baird was working on cathode ray receivers. The question of pickup appeared to be the problem. A television camera which would be so sensitive that it could be used like a regular camera and pick up out-of-doors scenes with regular lighting seemed to be miles away. But when Dr. Henroteau disclosed his patent the solution of cathode ray television appeared to be in sight.

While the Henroteau device was being further investigated in the Shortwave & Television Laboratories, Dr. Zworykin of the Radio Corporation of America announced at the Institute of Radio Engineers' Convention in Chicago early in June his "Iconoscope." He read a paper before the engineers describing his device and, lo! It was almost identical in its fundamental idea with the Henroteau device.

* * *

Thus a nice patent conflict appears. The Shortwave & Television Laboratories of Mr. Baird are now one of several companies held by the General Electronics Corporation. This in turn holds the American license rights for the Henroteau super eye. The Radio Corporation of America has rights for all the work done by Mr. Zworykin and holds all his patents.

Radio has gone through a long series of useless griefs with patents before. It would be interesting to note with the return of better business conditions and, therefore, the means to bring television into a commercial practice, how these two radio organizations will handle this prospective situation. If the wisdom gained through the past experience is applied, there will be a happy get-together in which both companies will probably be the gainers. If instead, however, a profitable period should bring with it the illusion of super-commercial power, resulting in combative competition, then the public will see another patent battle. Competent observers of today, however, feel that the first course will probably be the one pursued.

Cotton Reduction Plan Started in Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—King Cotton lost some of his power in Mecklenburg County as many cotton farmers, having received their permits from the Government, plowed up acres of their cotton crop and began really to participate in the Government's plan for agricultural relief.

Mr. Kope Elias, county farm agent, distributed a number of permits for the plowing to township committeemen. They, in turn, took the permits to their respective townships, had them signed by the farmers who had agreed to take part in the cotton reduction plan, and then left the cotton growers to the pleasant job of plowing up one-third of the crop they had planted.

Boys of Alabama Teach 'Pals' How To Live Decently

Birmingham Group Wins Award for Study of Juvenile Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Promotion of a number of activities for boys, especially as hinged around National Boys' Week, recently won for the Birmingham Junior Chamber of Commerce the award for juvenile crime prevention, at the annual convention of the National Junior Chamber of Commerce in St. Paul, Minn.

The local organization not only carried out the program as recommended by the National Boys' Week Committee, but made a study of the causes of delinquency among boys and outlined activities for the future.

Members of the juvenile crime prevention committee of the Junior Chamber made a first-hand study of the character building work of the Y. M. C. A., the Birmingham Boys' Club, the Salvation Army, the Boy Scout Council and also obtained information from churches, law enforcement agencies and printed surveys. A visit was made to the Birmingham Juvenile Court for a study of corrective measures used to restrain delinquent boys.

From all these sources and especially from Judge S. D. Murphy of the Juvenile Court the committee decided that the causes of delinquency may be summed up under the following heads:

1. Economic conditions in the homes which cause demoralization and breaking up of the family.
2. Lack of education along both mental and moral lines.
3. Poor health and physical condition of the individual.
4. Poor mental health of the individual.

While a permanent program for boys' work was outlined by the committee, the Junior Chamber concerned itself at first in heading up National Boys week in coöperation with other boys' organizations.

Provisions were made for Negroes to participate in all activities and the Negro schools generally observed the program as outlined.

Activities of the Junior Chamber planned for the future include a community farm where boys can work and play under leadership. An effort to close up some of the downtown dance halls and similar places of congregation "where gangdom and hoodlumism germinate and develop" is also proposed. The organization also proposes to develop and stage a play which can be made into an electrical transcription and distributed to other Junior Chambers over the country.

The crime-prevention committee also suggested a way in which individual members, and indeed any citizen, may help to develop the boy as the "nation's greatest asset." Its recommendation follows:

"Our members can do effective work in their own communities by sponsoring and taking the lead in church, club, or lodge to encourage volunteer leadership in organizing boys' gangs, which are in existence in every neighborhood, and under volunteer leadership make supervised recreation supplant petty thievery, pilfering, automobile stealing and sabotage."

Members of the juvenile crime prevention committee were: Messrs. Karl Landgrebe, honorary chairman; Albert B. Boutwell, general chairman; Joseph Brady, Fred C. Hahn and R. J. Stockham, vice-chairmen. R. J. Stockham was chairman of the Boys' Week Committee. J. D. Higgins is president of the Junior Chamber and Paul Patterson, executive secretary.

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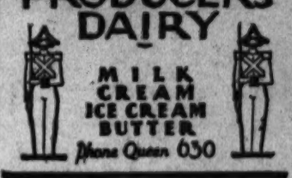

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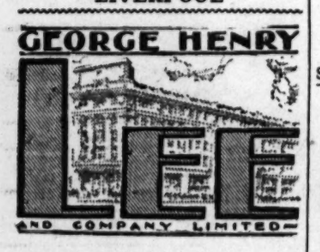

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Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

No Time?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

FOR a number of years a woman had been questioning the advantages of city life. There seemed all too little time for enjoyment of friends and for that gracious neighborliness one experiences in a small town.

Several months ago, however, something happened which proved to her the fallacy of "no time." She learned again that forgetfulness of self is the basis of real pleasure and profit; that locale neither adds to nor distracts from the possibilities of friendship; that noisy city streets can be as alive to blessing as green hills far away.

Mrs. M——and her family planned to take the train from Los Angeles eastbound. The departure was not entirely a joyous necessity, but they made merry of it. "If we lived in the country," Mrs. M—— laughingly remarked in the midst of packing one day, "all our friends would come to the station to wave us away!"

"Being urban and civilized," murmured the other woman, "we have forgotten that there is time for such pleasantries." Waves of regret then lashed her because she "wouldn't have time" for this simple gesture of affection. And then she began to ponder. So small a thing of itself, this admission of "no time" developed into an admission of bondage. Bondage to relentless chains which she and others like her had forged. What, specifically, were these chains? she asked herself again and again. Clocks and a lethargic adherence to an accepted routine? That was it. How ignoble! She resolved to dissolve at least one little link.

It would take too long to tell how each obstacle seemed to leave her path. Moreover, this decision to wish her friends Godspeed greatly facilitated their departure, for a brother who was to have driven them to the train found at the last minute that he would be unable to do so. The woman's car was soon loaded to the windows with luggage and relieved hearts.

But that is not the story's end—if indeed it will ever end. Returning from the station, the woman was glad to be able to take Mrs. M——'s mother to her home. It was at this time that the seed of the flower began to sprout.

While conversing about a number of things, Mrs. M——'s mother chanced to remark that a certain person planned to spend the entire summer in Europe. That night the woman awoke from a sound sleep to wonder who would fill the vacancy occasioned by this person's vacation. Since the work was in line with that for which she herself had been preparing, she screwed courage to the sticking point, and made application for the position. Almost immediate acceptance resulted.

With humble, fervent heart the woman acknowledged the power of a right idea. Refusing to bend the knee to "time limitation," she was able to help friends and to reap for herself gainful occupation.

Moving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chisinau, Roumania.

MANY useful and kind deeds of Boy Scouts could be reported among the sunny hours of our town. One of them has been related to the writer by an elderly lady, director of a children's school.

The director had felt very embarrassed because of the obligation to move her school to another location and because of a very restricted budget for this work. It seemed impossible to hire enough workers to help her with all the school furniture.

At that very moment some boys entered, offering their aid. The white-haired little lady looked at them, astonished. But the boys very firmly said: "We are Scouts—We know how to do it. You will have nothing to fear with us."

She accepted, and later she said to some friends that she never before had moved with such ease in so short a time, and without disturbances. So the boys gave her an opportunity to exercise confidence in youth and to add to her numerous experiences a new page of sunny hours.

Brevities

San Diego Union: Several big tire companies have increased prices. Tires are specially designed to feel the effects of inflation.

Arkansas Gazette: Trade journal's report that 250,000 automobiles are now equipped with radio is no news to us. We hear them passing our sleeping porch nightly.

Judge: One thing that always seems to be on the up-and-up is the city paving.

Philadelphia Inquirer: A barbed-wire fence is a good example of a defensive measure with no aggressive tendency.

Ashland Daily Independent: A man may be telling the truth now when he says he runs things at his house. He means the washing machine and the vacuum cleaner.

Arkansas Gazette: The production of electricity in the United States increased 9.5 per cent during the past week. Isn't that properly called a juicy piece of news. —New Orleans Times-Picayune. Nope; merely a current topic.

Punch: "Should young men be taught housekeeping?" asks a writer. It seems a good idea. The young women might then think it manly to imitate them.

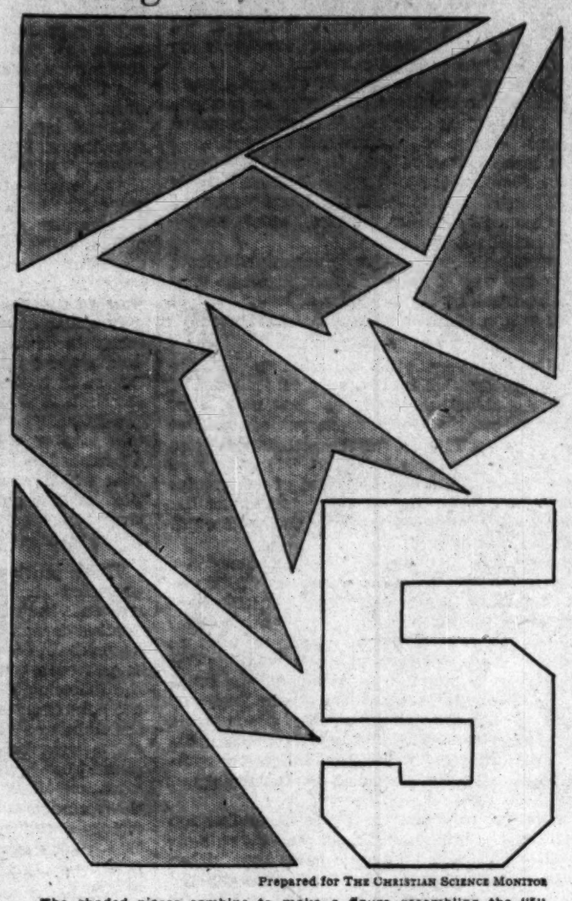
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

MANY men owe the grandeur of their lives to their tremendous difficulties.

—C. H. SPURGEON.

Figure Puzzle No. 5



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The shaded pieces combine to make a figure resembling the "5" shown—but can you make them do it? If you succeed, trace the figure, indicating with dotted lines how you fitted the pieces together, and send it to the Feature Editor.

Be sure to mention "Figure Puzzle No. 5." The solution and names of winners will be published four weeks from today.

In Lighter Vein

The Discovery

A man greatly esteemed by his employers informed the cashier that a mistake had been made in his wages. He had been given ten dollars too much, he explained.

The cashier, after counting the contents of the envelope, said it was correct, his wages having been increased by instructions from the management.

"How long have I been having this?" was the next inquiry of the man—a husband, and the proud father of two children.

"The alteration was made three months ago," rejoined the cashier after a glance at his books.

"What!" ejaculated the man. "And she never told me!"—*Regina Star.*

Oh-Oh!

Teacher: "I should like you all to take more pride in your personal appearance. Now, Johnny, how many collars do you wear a week?"

Johnny: "Please, teacher, do you mean how many weeks do I wear a collar?"

At Last!

It happened at Phoenixville, Penna., the other day.

It seems that at best the umpire's job is a hard one. But when even nature conspires to poke fun at him—!

Umpire Calvin Longacre, according to the Associated Press, became furious and the crowd at a twilight league game howled because a bird alighted on the perspiring official's head.

It was a woodpecker.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"New York City, N. Y." (M. C.)—This i occasionally used in addressing letters, bu "New York, N. Y.," is sufficient and proper.

Author of poem (M. M-M.)—The correspondent asks who is the author of the following lines:

Yet in the long years liker shall they grow—
He more of woman, she of man.

The following lines from "The Princess," by Tennyson, are correctly quoted, and undoubtedly are the ones intended:

Yet in the long years liker must they grow;
The man be more of woman, she of man;

"To the observer it seems as if there has been poor m nagement" (Miss S. Y.)—"As if" and "as though" should be followed by a past conditional, not by a present form. The sentence should be made to read:

To the observer it seems as if there *had* been poor management.

The following examples may serve to illustrate the correct usage:

It looks as if there *would* (not *will*) be rain.

It is not as though there *were* (not *was*) a majority against the plan.

For some time the officers have talked as though nothing further *could* (not *can*) be done.

It looks as if a new group of writers *had* (not *have*) arisen who *would* (not *will*) air their views through the press.

All Nature

Tree of Heaven

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE ailanthus tree, or tree of heaven, is a native of northern China, where it attains a height of 100 feet or more. In America and Europe it is planted as an ornamental tree. In its native environment there are about 10 closely related species, but only one, *Ailanthus glandulosa*, is transported to other lands.

The leaves are the most readily recognized characteristics of the tree. They are from one to three feet long, compound, light green and are composed of from 13 to 40 leaflets. Each leaflet is entire with one or two blunt teeth at each side near the base. The two shown in the illustration are only the two terminal leaflets. The flowers are small and yellow-green, appearing in June and July. They are borne in terminal, branching clusters. The fruits are flat samaras with the seeds growing in the center of a thin wing. They ripen in October.

The bark is smooth and brown, and the branchlets are covered with whitish dots. In America and Europe, the trees grow from 30 to 85 feet tall, the bark roughening somewhat. When the fruits begin to ripen, is the time when most people notice that this tree is something unusual and begin to inquire about it. The great clusters of reddish brown samaras attract far more attention in October when they are ripe, than they do as light green winged seeds during August and September.

"Ailanthus" is derived from *ailanto*, "tree of heaven," the name the Asiatics applied to it in allusion to its rapidity of growth and its capacity to reach great heights in a comparatively short time. During its early years it often grows as much as six feet in a single year. An English missionary to China is credited with introducing it to England in 1761. Twenty-three years later, it was brought to Philadelphia by William Hamilton, and was subsequently planted in parks, gardens, and along country roads throughout New York and New Jersey. From there it spread all over northeastern America.

Staminate and pistillate blossoms are born on separate trees. During June and early July, when they are in full blossom, an odor is emitted by the staminate trees which many consider disagreeable. On hot days its heaviness creates a close oppressive atmosphere which makes the tree an objectionable one to plant near dwellings. Where breezes are plentiful, however, the graceful long leaves with their many leaflets present a pleasing picture as they actively respond to this stimulation.

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Samples of Ore

Many tourists come to our little mining town each year. They are interested in the mines and the beautiful specimens of copper, iron, lead, gold, and silver ore. I arranged these specimens in small boxes and labeled them so that each mineral could be easily identified. These boxes made attractive souvenirs and sold readily to the tourists. This proved a most profitable and interesting "vacation vocation."

Miss Idabelle V.

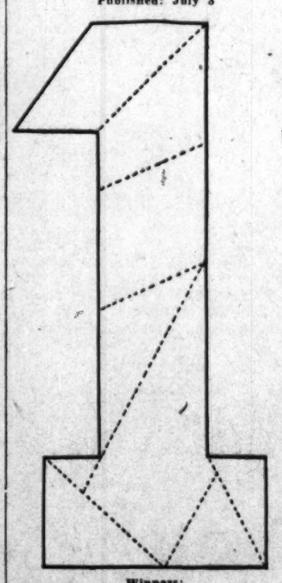
Pumpkins for Halloween

Now is the time for all young men (provided they have sufficient backyard space) to invest their spare moments in raising pumpkins, and they shall reap their reward, with interest, at Halloween. If seeds are planted now, the pumpkins mature just in time to be made into jack-o'-lanterns, while the insides can be scooped out for pies. The largest variety obtainable is the best, especially if one expects to sell them. They are simple to raise, the only requirement being sufficient space for the sprawling vines.

J. S. B.

Figure Puzzle No 1

Published: July 3



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Mrs. L. M. Peeke, Kansas City, Mo.
D. Moore, San Marino, Calif.
B. M. Wilson, New York City.
Mrs. B. M. Scott, Beverly Hills, Calif.
S. Staley, Honolulu, T. H.
R. Bitcon, Parbold, Eng.
T. C. Rogers, Westfield, N. J.

Figure Puzzle No 1

126

Having found no appreciative difference between the various plans the next step of the conference was to combine together the necessary and important essentials of each into one unified and coherent whole.

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

50,932,900 miles—
were flown along American aviation routes during 1932.

The sixteen southern states—
have a land area of 945,000 square miles or 31 per cent of the area of the United States.

Benjamin Franklin—
was the first Postmaster-General of the United States. He held office for a year.

A contributor—
in Arizona has a unique name for her ranch—the "—0" ("Bar Nothing.")

For the Scrapbook

Much in Little

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Busybodies never have anything to do.

Riches are but the baggage of fortune.

Who looks not before finds himself behind.

Better go round than fall into the ditch.

A word before is worth two behind.

Revenge is the only debt which it is wrong to pay.

Man doubles his evils by brooding upon them.

Keep on good terms with your wife, your stomach, and your conscience.

If you covet praise you don't deserve it.

Good nature collects honey from every herb.

He that neglects time, time will neglect.

Honest loss is preferable to shameful gain.

We increase our wealth when we lessen our desires.

Deep rivers flow with silent majesty; shallow brooks are noisy.

The noble mind has no resentments.

When alone, we have our thoughts to watch; in our families, our tempers, and in society, our tongues.

A laughing child is the best portrait of happiness.

Music is soul embodied in sound.

Gold is the dust that blinds all eyes.

Envy is a self-executioner.

What They Say

On the Bridge

"The present is merely an invisible bridge between that which has gone before and that which is to be."—*Nicholas Murray Butler.*

In the Future

"Thus far, nobody has suggested taxing the baby's rattle, but that may come."—*Arthur Brisbane.*

Belated Praise

"Of all the crafts, the proofreader must be the best informed and have the widest range of knowledge."—*Jay E. House.*

Inequality

"Prices have shot up even where wages and materials have not been affected, and that is not right."—*Henry Ford.*

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Vanity Fair Tea Room
3 East 38th Street, near Fifth Avenue
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379 5th Avenue, near 35th
Luncheon and Tea
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Prices: 55c and $1.10 (Inc. Tax)
NO HIGHER. Tickets NOW at Colonial Theater, Filene's, Jordan Marsh's. Mail Orders Colonial ONLY.

The Children's Corner

His Majesty the King

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A True Story

"I HELPED Grandpa today," Tommy told his mother as he made ready for bed. "I've had such a good time with him that I'd like a story about a grandpa. Isn't there a 'grandpa' story in my patchwork quilt?"

Tommy eagerly helped spread the glistening quilt across his little bed.

"Why, of course, there's a grandpa story here," Mother said. And as she turned the quilt around she continued: "Your little friend over in Japan, O-Sada-chan, calls his grandpa 'O-ji-san.' O-ji-san can tell the most delightful stories, too!"

Mother was holding the quilt to show Tommy a square of crimson brocade.

"A little Princess whose grandfather was King of Greece sent this bit of silk from His Majesty's dressing-gown," Mother explained.

"Oh, how wonderful to have a grandfather who was King!" Tommy said. "What did the Princess call him?"

"Princess Maida called her grandfather by the pet name which she and her brothers and sisters had for him—'Apapa.' And how they loved this big man whose strong arms could toss them nearly to the high ceilings of the palace corridors! The palace was in Athens, and it was many years ago that His Majesty, King George, played with his little grandchildren on the marble floors. Whenever 'Apapa' peeked in at a door, a shout went up and toys were scattered in every direction.

"'Play with me, Apapa!' one would shout. 'With me, with me!' cried another grandchild.

"And surrounded by their happy faces, His Majesty forgot the world outside his home and was a grandfather indeed to these children whom he loved so dearly.

"Then one of the little princes would come in with roller skates and everyone big enough to stand up on them fastened on a pair and the fun began. The game was always the same—to see who could catch 'Apapa'! Away they dashed down the marble corridors to their favorite skating rink—a large reception hall used only on formal occasions. The furniture was plied out of the way when not in use, so there was ample room for a game of catching 'Apapa' on skates.

"Soon His Majesty would see a tiny little tot standing in the doorway looking longingly at the merry chase, and his heart beat faster within him as he tossed the little one to his shoulder and skated around the room with her. This little granddaughter reminded him so much of another little princess with whom he had played many years ago, that sometimes he forgot and called her by another name. Then she'd pull his hair, and the King would stop dreaming of long ago.

"Sometimes a servant came to the door with a message on a tray, and the little princess would shout at him: 'Go 'way, go 'way!' But His Majesty always lingered with the children until a nurse came to see that they all returned to their own playroom. Then after kissing each one, with lusty cries of 'Tomorrow, Apapa!' ringing in his ears, King George went back to his offices where the affairs of his country awaited him."

"Did the little Princess learn to skate?" Tommy asked.

"The King, himself, taught her to roller skate just as soon as she was big enough," Mother answered.

Tommy lay quietly while Mother folded the quilt, then said: "I'd like to have known that King who was such a nice grandpa, though I don't think he could have been any more fun than mine. But I'll have to tell Grandpa about His Majesty the King! Perhaps Grandpa will want to try my roller skates tomorrow. Do you think so, Mother?"

"You can ask him," Mother said, as she threw a kiss to a very tanned little boy.

Worth Knowing

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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Keeping a Steady View

DOUBTS frequently arise among peace workers, political writers, statesmen, and men of good will generally, whether it is better to put a gloss on unpleasant facts or whether it is better to reveal them clearly in their most unwelcome aspects. From a higher viewpoint, we know that out of the apparent chaos will come ultimate harmony. From an immediate viewpoint, we know that many unsavory situations must be boldly faced and cleaned up before this harmony can come. Meanwhile there is an undue oscillation between the poles of pessimism and of optimism.

We know, for example, that the fundamental situation of Europe is unsatisfactory, that it cannot endure, and that it is productive of perils. Yet it became fashionable, not only in the United States but in Europe itself, to pretend that the problems were solving themselves and that substantial progress toward permanent peace was being effected.

The basic position had not changed. It cannot change while there are countries which believe that monstrous injustices have been done them by the peace treaties, and while other countries are resolved at all costs to preserve the status quo.

Then a few overt acts and bellicose speeches suddenly broke the atmosphere of self-complacency, and Europe was in a ferment of apprehension. Nothing really had changed; the dangers were precisely what they had been for years; but the pendulum had swung to the side of alarm.

While these apprehensions were acute, an unexpectedly moderate discourse was pronounced, and at once there was appeasement in many quarters. Yet, once more, nothing has changed; the territorial foundations were equally bad through the three periods of illusion, of alarm, and of appeasement. Pessimism and optimism were determined by purely accidental and essentially trivial causes. Assurances, panic, and reassurances were equally superficial. They did not alter the treaty state of Europe, which it is now agreed will have to be altered.

In the economic domain, whether in the United States or in Europe, we observe the same tendency to swing from one extreme to the other. First, there is an unthinking belief in a prosperity which has fictitious elements; next, there is an unthinking mood of despair; and afterward there is a reversion to the earlier sentiment, irrespective of circumstances.

Yet it is surely important, not that we should allow ourselves to be unduly enthusiastic or unduly depressed, but rather that we should, at all times, thoroughly appreciate the permanent factors of the economic and financial equation. When things appear to be flourishing, we should soberly ascertain the facts and endeavor to see what will come out of them. When things appear to be adverse, we should, with similar sobriety, ascertain what is sound and what is unsound, and act accordingly.

The same observations apply to most of the questions which alternately elate and distress the world. If we remember them, we shall not have to ask ourselves whether we should be optimistic, whether we should cheer because it is the fashion to cheer, and bewail our lot because such is the prevailing temper.

We should steadfastly have regard, not to the fleeting moments, not to the waves of unreasoning joy or sorrow, but to the more profound diplomatic, political, social, financial and economic conditions, which it is our business to improve. We should not shrink from the revelation of situations which have undesirable aspects nor deceive ourselves as to the rosiness of prospective results. But we should never permit ourselves to be gloomy or dismayed.

Nothing could more greatly interfere with the steady pursuance of our task than these ups and downs of feeling. For when we consider the immensity of the problems and the imminence of the perils, we are apt to become helpless; and when we persuade ourselves that events have taken a better turn we are apt to become idle and to suppose that our efforts are no longer needed.

Against these vacillations of opinion we should oppose, first, a clear knowledge of the basic material facts, and, second, an unshakable consciousness of the ability of right to control them and to shape them to worthy ends.

Rising Reputations

WHEN the British National Government came into office toward the end of 1931, it gave opportunities to, or brought into Parliament for the first time, a large number of young and untried men. Since that date an abundance of evidence has accumulated to make possible a rough stock-taking of Britain's budding political ability; and from time to time discussions occur in the press and among the public as to what Prime Ministers of the future the present Parliament may have revealed.

It is generally agreed that the majority of the members on the Government benches—as is almost invariably the case with a party as huge as that presided over by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald—have failed to reveal any outstanding merits.

Any tendency to overoptimism being thus discounted, it is possible to say that at least half-a-dozen young members of the present House of Commons have displayed qualifications that hold out the highest hopes for their future careers and for the services that they will ultimately be able to perform for the country and for the world.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the son of the Prime Minister, has earned good opinions on all sides, while Mr. Anthony Eden, Mr. Robert Boothby and Mr. A. Duff-Cooper are all in the process of making reputations for themselves. Mr. Dingle Foot has by no means belied the promise that he gave when president of the Union at Oxford a few years ago, and Capt. Victor Cazalet, too, has shown himself to be a man worth watching.

Outside Parliament, Sir Oswald Mosley and Mr. Randolph Churchill have revealed arresting political gifts. They have that fighting temperament of the crusader that is so valuable in politics; though whether they also possess the last and decisive gift of the crusader, which is to find a cause worth crusading for, yet remains to be seen.

If the Parliament of the last eighteen months be viewed as a whole, what are the chief defects in the new members that might easily be rectified? In the opinion of experienced Parliamentarians, the new candidates for political stardom, as a class, tend to confine themselves too exclusively either to a single topic or to matters relating only to their own constituency; and at the same time they rarely listen to any debate in which they do not intend themselves to take part, thus losing many opportunities of acquiring the difficult art of Parliamentary technique.

These are faults that could be removed without difficulty; and their disappearance would probably result in a considerable lengthening of the roll on which the names of Britain's most promising young statesmen are inscribed.

Safe

SAFE. One can imagine the relief felt by young John J. O'Connell's relatives and friends as the news of his release by kidnapers flashed over the wires. In a degree this relief was felt by all the sympathetic public which has been following the news on the kidnaping wave.

Forty thousand dollars was paid for his return. No small sum. But those unfortunate persons whose family life has been invaded by the peculiarly cruel public enemy called kidnaping know that the concern felt for loved ones in the hands of criminals cannot be measured in money.

O'Connell is back. But the O'Connell story is not over. Important as his safety may be, the safety of American communities is still more important. Return of a victim of kidnapers on payment of ransom is not a satisfactory ending of a case. No. Nor even return of a victim after the abductors have been thwarted in their attempt to collect. The only satisfactory ending to a kidnaping case is the bringing of the kidnapers to justice.

And there are indications that justice will not be overtempered with mercy where kidnapers are concerned. Public response to this evil has been among the most encouraging recent signs that organized crime is "on the spot" in the United States. Latest reports on the progress of anticrime offensives show six states to have made death the penalty for kidnaping, and a dozen to have tightened their laws against it.

Moves toward wider and more efficient coöperation among police forces foreshadow an era of decline for the kings of the underworld. It is the hope of the American people that the O'Connell case will be made a forceful example of their determination to pursue crime to its finish. Such an ending will help to spell that word with which every community desires to describe its homes. Safe.

Diffusion

FUSION for the forthcoming municipal campaign in New York City has not only failed to jell, but is diffusing and dissipating its potential strength and its opportunity to overthrow Tammany. The fusion committee named by Republican State Chairman Macy and headed by former Governor Whitman has failed to show sufficient sagacity, strength or statesmanship to select a candidate for Mayor who will both accept and be acceptable.

The majority of the committee's inner circle has decided to recommend former Gen. John F. O'Ryan, war-time commander of the Twenty-seventh Division, to the whole committee as its choice for Mayor. The recommendation has further confused instead of clarified the situation. It is not known whether General O'Ryan will accept or whether the whole committee will accept him. Public reaction to the suggestion has been divided and substantially unfavorable, and Judge Samuel Seabury walked out of the executive committee, charging that Tammany was dictating its action.

While Judge Seabury does not link General O'Ryan with Tammany, he does link his selection with it through Republican elements which are under suspicion or proof of making common cause with the Tiger in the past. Judge Seabury may proceed to select a fusion slate independently for consideration by the committee. If General O'Ryan should accept and a Seabury slate also eventuate, a showdown would be forced in the committee.

The net result of the confusion is to encourage Tammany mightily and dim the fusion chances. Some of the inner councils of Tammany frankly admit that its stock is 'way below par and that Mayor O'Brien is a weak and unpopular candidate, but that they rely upon the weakness of the opposition to return the administration to power in spite of its ineptitude, waste and misrule. Some Republicans and fusionists seem to be playing into their hands even more than anticipated.

If the candidacy of General O'Ryan does materialize, he would enter the campaign under many handicaps. The forces and sources to which he would have to look for support to stand a ghost of a chance seem to have been scattered as if by centrifugal action instead of united. The imps of personal ambition and factional jealousy, instead of being submerged in the common cause, have continued so active as to obscure the main objective, which is to beat Tammany.

As Maj. Fiorello LaGuardia has put it, "There is no political or partisan issue at stake. The only issue is clean, honest, decent, efficient government. The objective is driving Tammany Hall out of City Hall. To this end we must all do our bit."

There is the keynote—for this battle against Tammany, and for every other struggle in which citizens seek to unite for an attack on an intrenched political organization. Fusion means coöperation, everyone doing his bit. It has beaten the Tiger in New York before, as it has corrupt machines elsewhere. It will do so again. Citizens actuated by unselfish idealism and a desire for better government should naturally find it easier to coöperate than can any rapacious organization of spoilsmen. But they must first be sure of their own motives.

Summer Reading for Children

AN OVERTURNED barrel, a hammer, and a row of packing boxes! A red-headed, freckled-face twelve-year-old, solemnly and with measured tread, took his place behind the barrel. Dirty, but serious little faces peered over the tops of the packing cases. The hammer was used with unnecessary vigor. Court was in session.

A curly-haired little girl of ten took the witness stand. With surprising rapidity questions were fired at her. With surprising readiness and haughty demeanor they were answered. Both questions and answers showed an amazing knowledge of the course of a particularly unsavory murder trial now being exploited in American newspapers.

As the questioning continued the children's grasp of lurid details was plainly evident. Such a grasp could have come only through the careful and eager reading of the many columns of sensational news which the newspapers are devoting to this case—a pertinent example of the inability of children to evaluate the pernicious facts with which their ever-active imaginations are being fired.

By the new National Recovery Act the Government has eliminated physical child slavery. By the elimination of unclean, lurid portrayals of vice and crime from their columns, newspapers could eliminate some of the mental slavery under which child readers now labor.

Journalism has a great opportunity to aid in the development of young people through the presentation of clean, constructive news, news that will help them to become healthy-minded, happy and law-abiding citizens. Surely news that inspires a twelve-year-old to announce gravely to his fascinated audience, "The court will adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning when the state will resume its case," and fastens child attention on crime and criminals is not building good citizenship.

Indians Relieve Relief

FROM the dense pine woods of their reservation in Wisconsin, two Indian couriers a day or two ago brought a message to the White Father in Washington from the tribal council of the Menominees. And, speaking vernacularly, it was some message. So much so that when Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and public works administrator, read it he was, to use a favorite expression of Sarah Gamp, "knocked all of a 'eap."

It was pretty warm that day in Washington, and the Secretary and his staff had been besieged by an innumerable host of mayors, congressmen and officials from almost every state in the Union, all clamoring for a "cut" from the $3,300,000,000 federal work relief fund. Then, like a cooling draft from the deep pellucid waters of some lily-padded Wisconsin lake, came the amazing message of the Menominees refusing the tidy sum of $30,000 which had been offered them for the construction of roads.

"We'll build them with our own money," declared these sturdy descendants of a tribe once mighty at Indian powwows, and now largely engaged as lumbermen along the rushing rivers of the Badger State. "Good for the Menominees," ejaculated Secretary Ickes. "With thousands of people using every artifice to seek allotments from the public works fund—many with utterly unqualified projects—the Menominees show the way with true public spirit."

Mixing thoughts of charity with independence of character, the messengers expressed the hope that the money they declined might be used for the relief of other Indians less fortunately situated. Evidently that reference of Alexander Pope to the poor Indian of "untutored mind" should be relegated to the limbo of forgotten things now that the red man carries the torch of enlightened public spirit showing the economic way which the white man may wisely follow.

Editorial Notes

Spending $1,500,000 to improve a boundary between two friendly nations would seem to be an outlay more appropriate to times less stringent than the present. But when that boundary is known to be the lower Rio Grande between Texas and Mexico, with the contemplated improvement consisting of flood control work, it will be readily realized that the project is one that will, after all, "hold water."

Now that the automobile manufacturers have agreed upon a code establishing rates of pay, it would not be amiss if those who drive their product should get together in a code fixing rates of speed.

A report that King Victor Emmanuel of Italy is preparing to visit the largest Italian city in the world might not be regarded as front page news in New York except for the fact that the city in question happens to be New York.

Diary of an Onlooker in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

"ONCE bitten, twice shy," is a proverb that strongly appeals to the French in this matter of monetary depreciation. It is perhaps true that the franc will find itself unable to remain at its present gold level because of the unbalanced budget and the unequal flow of trade, also because of outside pressure brought to bear on the gold standard countries. It is likewise true that at the last elections indifference was shown to the bogey of a falling franc and that in some quarters a further shrinkage was even desired as good for trade.

Yet when the question was put to the Government, it definitely decided that as long as possible it would remain the leader of the gold standard nations. Those who, a few months ago, would have welcomed depreciation, now react strongly in the opposite direction. There is now unanimity on the desirability of a stable currency.

This is because of the general attempt by the countries with unstabilized currencies to persuade France that it is its duty to join in the downward movement. France has already had its experience. The holders of francs after the war lost four-fifths of their holdings. That is bad enough on the debit side. But what of the items which we are told should be put on the credit side? France cannot find them.

The wonderful advantages which should have come in the way of foreign trade have not been seen. The stimulus in the shape of lower costs of production and of lower wages was short-lived.

* * *

There was doubtless a certain relief to the state by the extinction of 80 per cent of its internal liabilities—a relief which did not last long, since expenditure quickly began to mount again. But how can one really consider the state apart from its citizens? If the state benefited, it was because its citizens lost. They were deprived of the greater part of their savings, though many did not realize it because they possessed precisely the same number of francs as before.

The coefficient of wages did not, for some time, correspond to the true coefficient of the franc. When the franc was worth only a fifth of its former value, the worker received only about three francs instead of one. Prices quickly climbed so that the poor people were still poorer. If there was a rush to buy during the worst days of the inflation, it was merely because those who had any resources preferred to obtain articles which would remain, rather than hoard money which was melting. These resources were soon exhausted while prices continued to soar, though purchasing power did not keep pace.

In the years in which there was a stabilization in fact though not in law, there was a readjustment of wages, which in some cases rose higher than the coefficient of five. But France has suffered the same economic disabilities as the rest of the world, which kept its money on a higher level. It has now unemployment on a considerable scale. It has now unbalanced budgets. It has now inadequate foreign trade. In short, it is in the same position with a franc worth only four sous as it would have been with a franc worth 20 sous. The franc today at four sous is as much a gold standard franc as if it were 20 sous, and despite all the losses in the past it is called upon to meet exactly the same difficulties in the present. There has been no lasting gain to set against the permanent loss, so far as the bulk of the people is concerned.

* * *

The farmer has to some extent saved France from the worst consequences of the crisis. It must be remembered that France is still nearly 50 per cent an agricultural country. There was a wholesale desertion of the land; but the land was still there, ready to welcome back those who failed in the towns. In my own village I see a strange face and I make inquiries. "Oh, that is the brother of So-and-So. He was a foreman in an automobile factory in Paris, but as he is without work he has returned to help his brother." The brother in the country probably pays him no wages, but at least he provides him with bed and board. In a variety of ways this example could be multiplied. Thus there would appear to be comparatively little poverty in France.

But the farmer has suffered, too. The Government has actually felt itself obliged to lay down a minimum price for wheat. The farmer must not sell his product below a stated figure. On the whole, so far as I can judge by questioning the farmer, the measure is well received — for the time being. Yet it is likely to turn out to be unsound.

There has been an extraordinary misunderstanding, as it would seem there must be in every country where the currency falls, due to the fact that the name of the coin is not changed with its value. The British pound is still called a pound and is regarded as a pound by the British public although it has become an entirely different monetary measure. Doubtless the dollar is still a dollar in America. Certainly the franc for a long time was looked upon as a franc—though it had only a fifth of its former value. Many men accustomed to dealing in stocks actually believed their holdings had increased in value because they were labeled in francs at three times as much as before the inflation. In fact, they had of course lost two-fifths. The loss on land, which we are often told is a safe investment because it cannot be diminished, has been correspondingly great. Industries which were encouraged to expand by inflation, after a period of apparent prosperity found they had gone too far and had burdened themselves with debts.

* * *

These problems are little understood even by professed economists. Everybody agreed at one moment that inflation must be bad; and at another it was boldly asserted that inflation must be good. In one year the whole world was striving to put everybody back on the gold standard; in the following year every effort was made to bring the gold standard nations off gold. For some time the fight was against what the French call la vie chère—dear living; and then it was accepted all round that a rise in prices is the right way to salvation. It is not my business to pronounce on the soundness or unsoundness of these contradictory doctrines. It would be fairly easy to show that they apply to different circumstances, and that what is right in one set of conditions is wrong in another.

The point is, however, that the French are skeptical. There are still inflationists in France as there are everywhere, but there is a far greater insistence on caution in a realm where nobody is really at home. So many panaceas have been put forward during the last decade—production we were told, was the remedy until we were blandly informed that overproduction was the evil; reparations and debts were the cause of all our woes, until with the virtual cessation of payments the crisis was more acute—that the French are suspicious of them all. Having tried international understandings as the cure-all of economic ills there is now a tendency to assert that things will right themselves if only each nation will look after itself.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

"America and the Rest"

WHATEVER else may occur, nothing on earth can save any country from the necessity of doing its utmost for itself. . . . The Russian Five-Year Plan is exceeded in magnitude of interest by President Roosevelt's economic dictatorship. The result of his program one way or another is bound to have a far-reaching effect on every other country.

The United States for the moment is one world; the rest of mankind another. The former in an economic sense is spinning on its own axis. The old optimism has returned to the vast majority of its people. It is this psychological sweep of hope, as we may say, which the President cannot as yet attempt to check without the risk of disaster. He and his bolder advisers believe that the moment has come for a restraining touch. Anxious critics are not few. Thoughtful questioners are many. But to an overwhelming extent popular opinion is convinced that America, by the President's electrifying leadership, by the energy of her people, and by her own marvelous resources, is conquering the slump and moving to an economic triumph unparalleled of its kind in history. . . .

It is intensely nationalist. But if it springs from domestic impulses and is bent toward domestic ends, it is not inspired by ill-will toward other countries. The majority in the United States believe themselves to be setting an example which other countries ought to follow. . . .

The one thing certain is that every other country—according to its situation, means, and connections—will have to do, as we said, the utmost of its best for itself. This is no rejection of the ideals of sane internationalism. Not in the least. It is simply a recognition of the fact that each national unit is called upon to make its domestic organization as efficient as possible, no matter what modernizing and stabilizing arrangements may be made later in the international sense. . . .

There is no more contradiction of principle between efficient national development and sane international adjustment than between the perfection of each distinctive instrument of an orchestra and the symphonic blend of the whole.—*London Observer.*

Premature Burial

THE American press has been busily arranging for the funeral of the London Economic Conference, and doing it with a gusto which suggests it is getting certain faintly malicious enjoyment out of the job. The general tone of comment is that the whole affair was futile, that nothing was accomplished, and that nothing more is to be hoped for.

We suspect that burial is premature. The conference is not dead; it did accomplish something; it will accomplish a great deal more.

The greatest thing that has been done is to clarify to the whole world the American program for recovery, and to enlist strong support for it. . . .

There are other tangible achievements. An accord among the principal producers of wheat has been reached. Negotiations for similar agreements covering other commodities are coming along—with tin and rubber in advanced stages, sugar, copper, and silver making encouraging progress.

Trade agreements covering groups of two or more nations are being worked out, facilitated by the gathering of delegations from all over the world in one place at one time. . . .

The whole question of money has been raised in a way which is bound to focus the attention of economists and statesmen upon it with a new intensity. The "commodity dollar" suggestion has received strong impetus; Sweden's successful stabilization of prices has been brought forcefully to the attention of the nation. . . .

There are seven important subjects which the conference can, should, and probably will, take up, either in full session, or in the quiet of committee rooms during a long recess. They are: 1. The possibility of simultaneous stimulation of purchasing power by public works programs. The United States, Germany, and Italy already are leading the way. A substantial body of British opinion is in favor of joining this effort. 2. Broader development of agreements to control production and distribution of important commodities. 3. A simultaneous price-raising program. 4. Ship subsidies. Agreement could call a halt to the ruinous race to build bigger and bigger liners. 5. Further trade agreements, perhaps almost on a barter basis, or sometimes working out means to use blocked accounts, as France, by taking nitrates, has succeeded in getting some of her francs out of Chile. 6. Further study of monetary reform. 7. Disarmament, at least in its economic aspects.

Furthermore, let it not be forgotten that some day, our domestic price-raising and recovery program will reach the stage where we, too, shall desire stabilization of the dollar in terms of other currencies. Sound, well-considered plans should be laid now, to be ready for adoption when the time comes. This will require months of careful spade work, months of careful discussion.

The London conference is no failure, except in the newspaper headlines.—*Business Week.*

Undermining the New Deal

THOSE who want the new deal to succeed, who believe in President Roosevelt and admire his high ideals, are beginning to shake their heads. The crude partisanism of many branches of the Administration is causing real alarm among liberals and progressives.

When Roosevelt was inaugurated he announced that trustworthy public servants would be chosen without regard to party lines. And he meant it. But that ideal has been thrown on the ash heap. There is a mad scramble of ward heelers now to grab spots on the public payroll—and they're getting the jobs. Many of the government officials appear to believe that they were chosen merely to build a political machine. Not since the spoils system days of Andrew Jackson has Washington seen such a frenzy to weed out all except strict dyed-in-the-wool party men.

Liberals want Roosevelt to succeed. They believe that if he does not, it will be because of the politicians.—*Seattle* (Wash.) *Star.*

Books and Recovery

CONTINUED popularity of the public libraries throughout the depression has been often marked as an interesting incident of the economic crisis. Now, with the inception of recovery and the turn in employment, it will be equally fascinating to observe the effect of prosperity upon the reading habits established by enforced idleness.

Certainly the economic change evident in the past few weeks has not yet had time greatly to influence library patronage. Nevertheless, the report that twice as many vacation books are being withdrawn this year has its significance. There is in it the hopeful suggestion that the reading habits formed in the past few years may persist after the causes that led to their formation have disappeared.

People who turned to books as a form of entertainment and recreation that they could better afford at a time when more expensive amusements were closed to them, may now stick to them because they find them not only cheaper but better than pastimes from which the depression weaned them. Those who are interested in public reading will keenly await other symptoms of reading habits like vacation reading this summer.—*St. Paul* (Minn.) *Pioneer Press.*